The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.

—A delegation from Colorado, headed by Governor Albert is en route for Washington.

—The Supreme Court of Ohio has refused to allow a writ of error in the Hood murder case.

—Bishop Cummins will organize to-day the First Reformed Episcopal Church of Brooklyn.

—The rolling mills in the Ohio valley, of which about ten are closed, will try to start this week.

—Galveston, Texas, has 34,360 inhabitants, not including the floating population, an increase of over 20,000 in three years.

—The Massachusetts State constables seized, on Saturday, fifteen hundred dollars worth of liquors at the Revere House in Boston.

—Two brothers named Numally were killed on Saturday in the Clover Hill coal mine, near Richmond, Va., by the caving in of earth.

—The St. Louis Globe asserts that appeals are being made to the Missouri Legislature to retain the social evil law as an element of political strength.

—The temperance war has been started a Oberlin, Akron, Warren and other towns in northern Ohio, but as yet has made but slight progress.

—Governor Leslie, of Kentucky, has telegraphed to Swift's rolling mills in Newport: "Call on the Mayor to protect your men from violence."

—Over two hundred thousand dollars Northern Pacific Railroad bonds have been surrendered to the trustees for cancellation on account of bonds, &c.

—John S. Millson died in Norfolk, Virginia, on Sunday. For a number of years preceding the war Millson was a member of the United States Congress.

—Two thousand one hundred and thirty religious conversions are said to have been made in St. Louis since Rev. Hammond inaugurated his revival meetings, eight weeks ago.

—A committee of the Southern Presbyterian Church is in New York City to communicate with a committee of the Northern Presbyterian Church, with a view to a union of the two bodies.

—The Treasury Department states that the whole amount refunded for duties collected on fruits decided to be on the free list is $71,000, and the whole amount now due and unpaid is $37,000.

—John Cockrem, Receiver of the New Orleans National Banking Association, is in Washington, and states that the bank's affairs are in a much worse condition than those of the First National Bank of New Orleans.

—Several Ohio ladies residing in Uniontown, near Washington, D. C., assisted by neighbors, have been instrumental in closing one liquor shop, and concentrating their efforts to suppress the remaining one in the village.

—Thos. McCartney, who was arrested in Memphis a few days since for killing his son by striking him with a heavy whip handle, has been discharged, the *post mortem* examination showing that the boy died from heart disease.

—A large temperance meeting was held in Louisville last night, at which action was taken looking toward submitting to the voters of the city a prohibition law, according to the general law recently passed by the Kentucky Legislature.

—A dispatch from San Antonia, Texas, says it is now fully ascertained that eleven Indians and one squaw were killed in the recent fight on the Double Fork of Brazos. Lieut. Twiner, of the Tenth Cavalry, narrowly escaped death. He had a cartridge in his pocket split by an arrow.

—The Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park writes to Secretary Delano that one hundred thousand dollars will be necessary to render the park accessible, preserve it from spoliation, and complete the survey of its boundaries.

—General Butler, in company with Collector Simmons, visited several of the departments at Washington on Saturday, and were congratulated on the results of Friday. They called at the Executive Mansion, but the President was not in his office.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell $3,000,000 gold for the month of March, as follows: On the first and third Thursday each $1,000,000, and on the second and fourth Thurs. days each $500,000.

—The celebrated divorce suit, in which Col. W. W. Price, a millionaire brewer, is defendant, was ended on Saturday in Warren county, New York, with a decree dissolving the marriage, leaving the custody of the children for further consideration.

—Senator Chandler gave a very elegant entertainment in Washington on Saturday night, in honor of Chief Justice Waite. Among those present were President Grant, members of the cabinet, Senators and a large number of persons distinguished in political and social life in Washington.

—The San Francisco Grand Jury has reported on the case of Mayor Otis and Treasurer Hubert. They say after the most earnest and careful examination they came to the unanimous conclusion that there was nothing in the conduct of the parties which would entitle them even to censure.

—Patrick J. Leahy, the detective who fatally shot McNamara in New York recently while McNamara was resisting intrusion of his apartments by a number of detectives whom he mistook for a gang of ruffians, was committed to the Tombs on Saturday without bail on a verdict of the coroner's jury.

—The California Assembly has adopted resolutions to appoint a committee of five to ascertain if the Central Pacific Railroad has complied with the conditions of the act by which the State guaranteed the interest on $1,500,000 of its bonds. It is claimed that the company has utterly failed to comply, except in one instance.

—Mrs. Sarah C. Desney, widow of a member of Congress from Ohio, brought suit for ten thousand dollars against the proprietors of a New York omnibus line, from one of whose stages, while getting out, she was thrown violently to the ground and seriously injured, the horses having started too soon. She obtained a verdict for one thousand dollars.

—The Secretary of the Interior has written a letter to the Secretary of War in relation to the hostile Sioux Indians, in which he states that the purpose of the Interior Department in asking for troops at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies was to prevent, and not to cause, hostilities, and that it was supposed these troops might be needed as a protecting, not aggressive, force.

—The Board of Trade of Kansas City has passed resolutions asking the members of Congress and Senators from Missouri to urge the House Committee on Territories to report favorably on the bill to establish a territorial government over the Indian Territory, and calling on the sub-committee having this matter specially in charge to hear the views of the West before making a report.

—The published statement that the Senate Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard had agreed to report that although Congress has constitutional power toregulate railroad tariffs, it is now expedient to exercise that power, is pronounced by the Chairman, Senator Windom, to be wholly unauthorized. He states that the Committee has come to no such conclusion.

—The settlers in Loup Valley, Neb., have applyied to General Ord for protection against the Indians, who are becoming very troublesome. Otherwise they will be compelled to leave their homes, some already having left. Further advices from the Red Cloud agency show that the number of heretofore reported good Indians is growing less day by day, and that the search for bad ones by the troops leaving Fort Laramie this week will be successful.

—The Wisconsin Legislature has passed the warehouse bill reducing the rates of storage from two cents to one cent per bushel; also a bill giving the St. Croix land grant to the North Wisconsin and Chicago and North Pacific Air Line roads; also a bill to regulate the rates of passenger and freight traffic by railroads. This bill makes a heavy reduction on both passengers and freight. The Governor has not signed any of these bills, but will probably do so.

—The Convention of Locomotive Engineers, which has been in session in Cleveland, adjourned *sine die* last Saturday evening. It is authoritatively stated that a demand will be made upon all railroad companies that have made a reduction in the wages of their engineers to restore them to the former figure, and if this is not complied with, a strike will be ordered. It is also determined that in case of a necessity for a strike on any of the through lines, it should become general.

—The trial of Miles Alfred, colored, for the murder of Dr. Alfred, in Washington county, Ky., commences at Springfield, Ky., to-day. The case is interesting because the wife of the murdered man is implicated in the crime. In an interview Mrs. Alfred asserted that the charge is the result of malicious persecution on the part of her husband's relations. Dr. Alfred was a prominent citizen of the interior of Kentucky, and the murder was surrounded by very atrocious circumstances.

—The Belmont Nail Works of Wheeling, W. Va., from last Monday morning until noon on Saturday, five and one-half days, cut 8,156 kegs of nails, being an increase of nearly 1,574 kegs, or over seventy-eight tons of nails per day. This mill contains one hundred and five machines. One feeder cut 592 kegs, another 164 kegs, eight penny; another cut forty-five kegs of five inch and three kegs of four and a half inch spikes in half a day. One boy cut sixty kegs of six penny cold.

—A very prominent eastern railway official telegraphed on Saturday to a leading railway manager of Cleveland that John Fahrenbotch, President of the Machanics and Blacksmiths National Union, has for some weeks been trying to organize a strike of mechanics and other day laborers. He represents that the men on his (the manager's) and other western roads, and upon the Pennsylvania and Erie lines, are ready for the signal, and asks, Would not the law term him a conspirator?

—Rev. M. R. Bareitz, of New York, Sunday School Secretary of the American Bible Union, filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court, in St. Louis, on Saturday, asking $50,000 damages of the St. Louis *Democrat* Company for defamation of character in alleging that on the night of January 9th, while a guest at the Planters' House, he permitted one of the female boarders in that house to share his room with him. The *Democrat's* article was based on statements made by the proprietor and clerk of the Planters' House.

—An official telegram from Fort Laramie says the condition of Indian affairs is unsettled and unsatisfactory at the agencies. The good Indians seem to have been corrupted and are leaving for the north to join the hostile bands. It is reported that the beef contractor has stopped the supply of beef, being afraid to drive cattle through the reservation. There seems to be no doubt but that the column of troops now at Fort Laramie will enter the reservation from that point, and it is thought they will meet with some opposition. No trouble with Indians is at all probable south of the Platte in Wyoming Territory.

—Dispatches received from the upper lake ports indicate an unusual early opening of navigation. At Marquette and Whitefish Point the ice is from fourteen to twenty-four inches thick in the harbors, but there is very little outside. In St. Marie river it is twenty inches thick. The "oldest inhabitant" there expects an early break-up. The work on the Sault canal is being pushed with all possible energy. It is expected that the rock will all be out in three weeks, after which the bottom of the canal is to be cleaned and the dam taken out. The ice in Mackinaw straits is lighter than for many years, being only from ten to fourteen inches thick.

—The body of a man found floating in the Central Railroad docks at Jersey City on Saturday has been identified as that of Thomas C. Chisholm, of Chicago. Chisholm had been extensively engaged in the grain trade throughout the West, but during the closing months of 1873, it is said, sustained large losses. His misfortunes, it is believed, affected his mind, and there seems to be no doubt that he committed suicide. On the 18th of December last he arrived in New York from Chicago, and put up at the Stevens House. Having eaten his supper, he went away from the house for an evening stroll, as was supposed, and since that time no tidings of his whereabouts have been received by his friends. When the body was taken from the water there were found upon it a valuable gold watch and chain, a considerable quantity of money, a gold draft for a large amount, and papers upon several of the western railroads. No marks were found upon the body.

FOREIGN

—The French exhibition to be held in 1875 is a private enterprise.

—The Western Canada Oil Company has shut down about fifty of their wells, throwing seventy-five men out of employment, owing to the depressed state of the oil market.

—Mr. Field, of the firm of Field, Pense & Co., bankrupt, has been re arrested and taken from Aspinwall to Panama, while his houses in Kingston, Jamaica, are guarded by military.

—Five hundred and seventy casks of refined petroleum have come ashore on the Suffolk coast, supposed to be a portion of the cargo of the bark Brilliant, from Philadelphia, which was wrecked off Longstand.

—News from Chili states that a strong shock of earthquake was felt at Caplapto on the 18th of January. The Chilian Volcano had opened a crater on its eastern side, and the thermometer had risen as high as 28 degrees centigrade.

FIRES

—The High School building at Lebanon, Ill., was burned on Saturday. The loss is about $30,000. Insured for $15,000.

—A dispatch from Valparaiso, Indiana, reports the burning, last Saturday night, of the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne depot, with a large lot of grain and valuable merchandise.

—A dispatch reports the burning of the boarding house of the Otterbein University, at Westerville, Ohio, on Saturday night. Loss $6,000; insurance $5,000. The house was full of boarders, many of them girls, some barely escapany with their lives, losing all their clothing except their night garments.

CASUALTIES.

—A lady named Mrs. Madder was dangerously, and it is feared fatally, burned in Cairo by the explosion of an oil lamp and can while filling the lamp with oil, last Friday night.

—A boiler in Lewis, Snyder & Son's paper mill in Hamilton, Ohio, exploded on Saturday morning, instantly killing Clark Ross and wounding Guy McNeely and a son of McNeely.

STATE NEWS.

THE total number of Smiths in Philadelphia during the year 1873 was 18,702, of which 9,845 were males and 8,857 females; 143 of these were twins.

THE Chartiers Valley Agricultural Society have leased for ten years a tract of about twenty acres, of Mrs. Currey, Canonsburg, to be used as a fair grounds.

THE papers all over the State are nominating Hon. Ben. L. Hewitt, of Blair county, for the next Governor, the first Lieutenant Governor, the first Secretary of Internal Affairs, and all that sort of thing.

THE next annual exhibition of the Union Agricultural Association of Burgettstown, Washington county, will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 6th, 7th and 8th.

JOHN PARDEE, of Mead township, Crawford county, offers $250 reward for the recovery of a stolen horse and the arrest of the thief. The horse was stolen on the night of the 13th inst.

THE number of interments in Philadelphia during 1873 was 16,756, of which 15,757 were white and 979 colored; 8,636 males and 8,101 females; 4,223 male adults, 4,160 female adults; 4,416 male children and 3,941 female children.

ON Tuesday night, the 17th ult., a valuable horse was stolen from the stable of a man by the name of Russell, near Unionville, Butler county. One hundred dollars reward is offered for the animal and thief, or fifty dollars for either.

MR. JAMES FORRESTER, a miner at O'Neil & Co.'s mines, West Elizabeth, mined out of a room in twenty three and one half days, 170 cars containing 4,612 bushels, amounting to $184 48, and thinks he can do better, if hard pressed. Now trot out the champion hereabouts.

Two men were arrested last week in New Castle, and are now in jail in that place, for dressing in female attire and peddling patent corsets. They practiced their little game in that city for about six weeks, and fitted most of the belles of New Castle, as well as older ladies, always insisting that they should fit the article to the purchaser.

A YOUNG man named Adam Geddis, who was employed as a brakeman in the shifting of trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad near East Conemaugh met with an accident resulting in instant death, on Friday evening last. The car on which he was employed came in collision with a caboose; he was in the act of climbing the car, but was thrown back and his head was caught and crushed in a horrible manner.

A BOILER explosion occurred at the Weiser well, on Widow Hemphill farm, half a mile from Millerstown, Thursday morning. In short things up lively and made the town tremble as if an infant earthquake was passing. The workmen on the well were, fortunately, in the derrick at the time and no one was injured. The boiler was completely demolished, hardly a piece as large as a man's hand being found.

ACCORDING to the register kept in the Health Office, there were 7,891 marriages in Philadelphia during the past year. Of the grooms, 4,745 were natives of the United States; 2,846 were of foreign birth, and the nativities of 300 were not given. Of the brides, 5,230 were natives of the United States; 2,325 were of foreign birth, and the nativities of 336 were not given. The number of marriages in which both parties were natives of the United States was 4,308, and the number of marriages in which both parties were of foreign birth was 1,928. The whole number of persons married (both parties) natives of the United States was 9,975. The ceremonies employed were as follows: Methodists, 1,803; Catholic, 1,431; Presbyterian, 1,048; Episcopal, 863; Baptist, 849; Lutheran, 647; Aldermen, 495; German Reform, 441; Hebrew, 124; Mayor, 83; Evang. Asso., 34; Moravian, 18; Unitarian, 13; Friends, 13; Dutch Reformed, 13; Church of Christ, 10; Universalist, 9; Ind. German, 9; Bible Christian, 6; Congregationalist, 5; Second Advent, 4; New Jerusalem, 3.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

A Petition from Illinois for More Currency.

A Nomination to be Made To-Day for the Vacant U. S. Attorneyship.

Rumors of a Change in the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

The First Case Before Chief Justice Waite.

Governor Shepperd's Reply to the Congressional Interrogatories.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, March 1, 1874.

The First Case Before Chief Justice Waite.

The first case on the calendar to be tried before Chief Justice Waite involves the right of State and municipal governments to tax national bank shares. Eighty cases have been brought before the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, one of which, having been decided in favor of the Merchants' National Bank of that city, was appealed by the State of Illinois as a test case to the United States Supreme Court. The Attorney General of Illinois is here to argue the case when it comes up on Tuesday. The decision settles a large number of cases now pending in the lower courts, and is looked for with much interest.

Rumors of a Change in the Cabinet.

The appearance of Minister Schenck from England, which is soon expected, gives rise to surmises as to a change in the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

A Petition for More Currency.

Senator Logan has received a petition signed by 3,800 citizens of Illinois in favor of additional currency, which he will present to the Senate.

The U. S. Attorneyship for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

The nomination for United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania will, it is said, certainly be made to-morrow, though there is no indication given as to the name of the appointee. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, February 28, 1874.

Congressional Proceedings.

Mr. Hyde, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Georgia contested election case, that Rawes, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, and that Sloan, the contestant, is. A minority report, taking an adverse position, was made by Mr. Speer. The reports are to be called up hereafter. The patent bill having been disposed of, a struggle took place about the order of business, Mr. Hawley (Illinois) moving to go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, and Mr. E. H. Roberts moving to go into Committee of the Whole on the President's message for the purpose of general debate.

After much time had been taken up by dilatory motions and the call of ayes and nayes, Mr. Hawley withdrew his motion, that Mr. Robert's motion might be put, and immediately the ayes and nays were demanded on the latter.

Then followed a motion to adjourn, but before that was disposed of Mr. Banning presented a petition of the Archbishop of Cincinnati, Governor Noyes and other leading citizens of Ohio, for the release of Edward Condon, of Cincinnati, the last American Fenian detained in prison in England. The petition was referred.

A motion to adjourn was rejected, and then all opposition having been overcome or withdrawn against the Edmunds bill, Senate Committee of the Whole, Mr. Todd in the chair, on the President's message.

Mr. Brown made a speech arraigning the Republican party. Mr. Milliken followed with a speech against the Edmunds bill. Several members asked and obtained leave to have their speeches printed without being delivered, and then, at five o'clock, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1874.

Governor Shepperd's Reply to Congressional Interrogatories.

Governor Shepperd has replied to the interrogatories propounded by the committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia. The papers include original contracts made by the Board of Public Works, numbering 1,032, together with original measurements and vouchers numbering 10,537. In answer to the question as to the indebtedness of the old corporations of Washington and Georgetown and the Levy Court, when the new Government went into effect, it is stated at $5,520,626. The bonded debt of the District of Columbia on January 1st, 1874, was $5,527,350. The present assessed value of the property is now $96,443,072, as against $81,917,422 in 1873. The exhibit of the Auditor shows that the actual cost of the work done under contract with the Board of Public Works was less than five per cent. in excess of the estimated cost.

In reply to the question, what amount, if any, does the District Government estimate ought to be paid by the United States for improvements of public property made by the District Government, the answer is that the Board of Public Works, in their report to the President, dated the 1st of November last, estimated such indebtedness, and gave the aggregate at $4,000,370. This, however, is but a small portion of the sum really due by the Government on account of expenditures made by our citizens in their corporate capacity for the improvement of streets and avenues of the city and roads and thoroughfares of other parts of the District, which improvements are held in fee simple by the General Government, according to the decision of the Supreme Court. Acting under such construction, the United States have in one case gained 397,280 square feet by making streets in the vicinity of the Capitol, which are worth, according to the appraisement of adjoining property, $586,056. The General Government has also retained the ground reclaimed by filling up the canal, worth, at the valuation of adjoining property, $2,500,000.

It appears from the statement of the Register that from 1802 to 1871, when the new Government went into operation, that $19,432,442 had been expended by the citizens under the old corporation for public improvements. The expenditures of the Board of Public Works since the creation of the District Government have been on streets and avenues $15,562,685; total expenditures by the citizens since 1802, $24,762,117. The amount expended by the United States in the same period on streets and avenues was $4,476,706, showing an excess of expenditures by the citizens over the Government on the improvement of streets and avenues and roads, nine-tenths of which are used absolutely by the Government, of $20,285,411.

It is shown that the real estate held by the United States in the District of Columbia fully equals, if it does not exceed, in value that owned by citizens. It is suggested that were a plan adopted by which the Government would reimburse to the District the amount of outstanding indebtedness of the United States on account of improvements, and annually thereafter contribute a just proportion toward the current expenses as well as the extinguishment of the local debt, such arrangement would be in accordance with strict equity and compare favorably with the liberality exhibited by other Governments towards their capital cities.

Under the acts of Congress and the Legislative Assembly $6,150,232 worth of property belonging to churches, &c., is exempted from taxation. The only aid granted by Congress in defraying the current expenses of the district is an annual appropriation toward the support of the police, and it is hoped they will adopt a similar course toward the schools, fire department and the lighting of streets.

It is suggested by the Governor that authority be given for funding the outstanding bonds into one consolidated loan, bearing a fair rate of interest, and that a committee personally visit and inspect the various district offices and improvements, in order that they may see for themselves the operations of the one and the extent and value of the other. The Governor states that he had effected a negotiation for a loan based upon tax lien certificates sufficient to pay the salaries of the school teachers and members of the police and fire departments, but owing to grave and unfounded imputations of memorialists affecting the District Government, the realization of the loan was deferred. The misrepresentations of a few designing persons have, the Governor says, cost the people of this municipality hundreds of thousands of dollars and much suffering.

Referring to the sewer certificates, the Governor encloses an opinion of Messrs. Cushing and Black to show their legality and as being in the nature of assessment certificates, and, therefore, forming no part of the indebtedness of the District Government. Reference is made to the statement in the Assessor's report that the humbler tax payers have met their assessments unexemplariously, and paid ten-twelfths of the entire amount. The report of the Treasurer of the Board of Public Works shows that they have received to the 28th of February $15,256,232, and expended $14,605,052. The assets of the Board are stated at $5,760,297, and the total liabilities $4,552,958. This is exclusive of the amount due by the United States Government for improvements of their property.

The total amount of certificates of settlement issued is $17,546,654, as follows: For filling purposes in the prosecution of special improvements done under contract, $12,294,094; for special improvements outside of contracts, including material furnished not included in the measurement, $2,655,460; on account of miscellaneous expenditures other than special improvements, and payable by special appropriation, $1,525,010; on account of contingent expenses, to pay off employes, &c., $898,011; on account of the water fund, $370,079.

The answers of Governor Shepherd cover from 1,500 to 2,000 pages of manuscript, and include replies to all points of inquiry.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, February 28, 1874.

That Vacant Place in Pittsburgh.

The war over the United States District Attorneyship for the Western District of Pennsylvania has been, and is yet, characterized by a fierceness and a personal bitterness that has alone been excelled by the fight over poor Simmons of Boston. This fight, too, has about the same complexion as that over the Boston Collectorship, and there are sure to be pretty sore-heads among the defeated candidates—who are now almost equal to a legion. As the matter stands it is a very interesting fight to people in your section, and I doubt not, the result is looked to with considerable attention. The struggle commenced almost as soon as the breath had left the body of the former incumbent, for the position, and the wild haste manifested in certain quarters to 'get in ahead"—a haste that seemed to crowd down every sense of a decent respect for the dead has, I know, very considerably injured the chances of some who might have had a respectable show.

The President and the Attorney General, after they had heard of the vacancy, and when the applicants came crowding down upon them, turned the whole business over to Senators Cameron and Scott. Mr. Cameron didn't care to mix in matters outside his own end of the State, and so gave up the appointment to Mr. Scott with the single proviso, that no man would be appointed who has ever opposed the Cameronian interest. This placed Senator Scott in the box, and he has been pestered with applications ever since. Each day seemed to develop a new brood of aspirants, until the Senator has before him petitions for the place, in almost countless numbers. The contest, however, it is now generally conceded, has settled down to one quarrelette, consisting of Messrs. Kelley, Souther of Erie, Bayne and Pearson of Pittsburgh, and if its pretty hard to foretell who will win.

The first two, Thompson and Souther, are supported by politicians from the Western and Northern part of the State outside Allegheny county, while the strength of the other two comes principally from your city.

It is also pretty strongly hinted that "Old Winnebago" has no special admiration or love for Mr. Thompson, though he would not be averse in this case as he has expressed himself in the case of Carnahan. Mr. Thompson, it is said, though I don't thoroughly understand the matter, was in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and while there did not support the election of Cameron according to Don Cameron's rules, hence the opposition of Cameron, &c.

Of the other two men, Bayne undoubtedly had the best chance, until the visit from the last delegation which was here. That party would have advanced Bayne's interests better by staying at home and not attempting the "coercion" tactics, which only disgusted instead of influenced. Pearson and Scott is hardly the man to be driven—especially by a young politician, who has no better discretion, let alone sense, than to "threaten" a Senator, and brag that "the delegation carries" the influence and votes of a great county like Allegheny "in their pockets." Coming from a young chit, whose influence just goes to the extent of his own vote, such braggadocia to the Senator who knows all about it, would have been the more disgusting if it had not been so silly. It was very far down on for Mr. Bayne to have such a henchman, as Bayne is known to, and seems to be personally well liked, by the appointing power.

The appointment, I learn, will be made either Monday or Tuesday, and if Judge Senator Scott will be well pleased when he gets the whole business off his hands, as the "personalities" of the canvass are becoming rather free and fierce.

The Financial Expounders.

The financial pamphlet pushers are still at work around Washington, and are having printed their financial doctrines, which are laid on the desks of Senators and Representatives, and subsequently thrown in the waste basket as so much trash. Singularly enough, these expounders of financial theories are rich, elderly gentlemen, who live in good style while in Washington, enjoy the acquaintance of their delegation in Congress, and give private and very select dinners to such delegations, if possible endeavor to secure some prominent financiers in Congress as partakers of their hospitality. These rich old "pamphleteers" dabble in politics, are very ambitious aspirants for public life, and believing in their views on finance are the salvation of the country, if they can be promulgated, order thousands of copies of pamphlets containing their views to be printed, greatly to the delight of the Washington printing houses. These valuable (?) documents are sent broadcast over the country. No one is harmed; the rich old gentleman pays for it out of his own pocket. He thinks in his heart that he is a great man; that he is prominently before the public; his views are in the hands of the enlightened wisdom of the nation seated in Congress; he thinks some day these views will make him the foremost man in the country; but at last he goes home wondering why his great talents have not been recognized by the Senate and the House, and feeling that Congress is composed of a mass of nobodies, and, in fact, convinced more than ever of the decline of statesmen in America.

Marine Hospital Report.

The report of the Supervising Surgeon of Marine Hospitals will be sent to Congress on Monday. He recommends a change in the rate paid for the charge of foreign seamen. It is now seventy five cents per day, which is less than the cost the Government is put to in caring for them. It is desired to increase the charge so as to meet the actual cost, and no more. A provision in the laws governing these hospitals is also recommended extending the privileges of the hospitals to officers and seamen of the revenue marine service, the lighthouse service and those seamen in the service of the coast survey not belonging to the army and navy, also to certain seamen in the engineer corps of the army.

Extensions to Old Patents.

There are eighty to one hundred bills before the House of Representatives, most of which are in favor of granting extensions to old patents on which heavy sums as royalty have already been paid. The Committee, in dealing with them, have laid down a conservative policy, and members of the committee say that they are inclined to report against all extensions where the case is not based on a system of equity. The committee will have more time to take up these cases now that the subject of reorganizing the Patent Office is becoming pretty well talked out. Sufficient has been developed to show that the committee will vote against the separation of the Patent Office from the Interior Department.

Cruelty to Animals—Gen. Negley's Bill.

Congressmen are receiving letters from parties that take an interest in regard to the lives and welfare of animals, protesting against the passage of Negley's bill, which purports to amend the "act to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation," by enlarging the time to thirty-seven hours in which animals may be continuously confined, without being unloaded for rest, water and food. The protesting Bergites think this entirely too long.

Violation of Revenue Laws.

There are a large number of cases before the Internal Revenue Bureau for alleged violation of the Internal Revenue laws, such as the use or prospective use of old liquor or beer barrels found on the premises of distilleries without the stamps erased. The penalties attached to such cases range from $20 to $500, but most of the cases are settled by a compromise entered into between the Bureau and the distillery proprietor, most of whom succeed in showing their non-intention of violating the law.

The Franking Privilege.

Efforts are being made to bring before the House another bill, providing for the restoration of the franking privilege. The one just defeated was looked upon with disgust by many members, as it reflected upon their honesty, and placed them in the position of self stultifyers, as it required a House or Senate officer to stamp the documents after the member had affixed his frank thereto. The proposition to restore the franking privilege is by no means abandoned if the feeling among Congressmen can be taken as an indication.

Banking and Currency.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency, by a considerable majority, favor a free banking law. Every member of the Committee is anxiously waiting to discuss the question so soon as it can be regularly reached.

The Military Prison.

As soon as Congress decides whether it will erect the military prison at Rock Island, Illinois, or Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, the appropriation to build it will be forthcoming. The specifications and designs are all in the hands of the Secretary of War. The bill fixing the site at Ft. Leavenworth has passed the House, and is now before the Senate. The indications are that the prison will be located at Ft. Leavenworth.

Fortification Appropriation Bill.

The fortification appropriation bill has not been cut down by the Senate Appropriation Committee, it being reduced as much as it would bear in the House. The Senate will, undoubtedly, pass it as it came from the House. The amount called for is $904,000. The section appropriating $30,000 for surveys in western Territories may be altered, as there is a feeling that Prof. Hayden is surveying certain portions of the Territory provided for in this bill, and hence the appropriation for this purpose may be reduced.

Legal Documents in Southern States.

Senator Gordon's bill to make legal those documents, mortgages and other insruments of writing drawn up in the Southern States during the war, and consequently free from revenue stamps, will be taken up by the Senate Finance Committee in a few days, and as there appears no opposition to it, it will speedily become a law. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to prepare the necessary stamps, and the judges can affix them to the documents after they are obtained through National banks, to whom they are forwarded when the said banks here receive deposits in payment of the stamps. DIAMOND.

HARRISBURG.

The House at Work on Saturday.

The Bank Swindle Still Engaging Attention—The Report of the Committee to be Printed—Personal Explanations—Providing for the Orphans—A "Free Banking" Bill—Regulating the Matter of Pay.

HARRISBURG, February 28, 1874.

HOUSE.

The time of the House was principally taken up to-day with matters of no special interest to your readers. I note some of the more important items.

The "Swindle."

Mr. WORRALL of Philadelphia offered a resolution authorizing the printing of 1000 copies of the report of the Committee on the "bank swindle."

The resolution was amended so as to read "600" and was then passed.

Mr. WEBB, in reference to the same subject offered the following:

Resolved, That the proceedings of this House on bill No. 18, relating to the repeal of the usury law, and the remarks thereon, be printed with the report of the special committee now inquiring into the Gibbons-Saunders swindle.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. YOUNG, of Allegheny, asked leave and it was granted, to record his vote—"No"—on the question of the indefinite postponement of the usury bill.

Rises to Denounce.

Mr. MCCHERRY, of Venango, rose to a question of privilege, and called for the reading of an article in the Montrose *Democrat*, which he denounced as grossly abusive of the House.

Messrs. Jones, Mitchell, Little, Newmyer, Helges, Ramey, Wolfe, Orvis, Allen (Warren), Butterfield and Cross denounced the article as libelous and insulting.

The "Social Evil."

Mr. WAINWRIGHT, of Allegheny, from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, reported as committed an act to provide for the decrease of the social evil, and for the better government of cities in relation to houses of ill fame.

Soldiers' Orphans.

Mr. WEBB, from the committee, reported back the bill committed, an act to provide for the expenses required by an act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors.

Mr. DEWITT, one for the relief of widows and orphans of miners, made such by accidents in the coal mines of Pennsylvania.

Mr. EGAN, same as committed, an act making an appropriation for State normal schools.

Mr. KUHLEY, an amendment, an act making an appropriation to the State hospital for the insane at Warren.

"Fitz John."

Mr. CHERRY, from Federal Relations, with amendment, joint resolution requesting the President to appoint a court martial to re-examine the charges against Fitz John Porter.

Transfer of Stocks.

Mr. NEWMYER, Judiciary General, as committed Senate bill No. 6, an act to authorize married women owning loans of the Commonwealth, of the city of Philadelphia, or capital stock of any corporation, to sell and transfer the same.

Bills were read in place as follows:

Free Banking.

Mr. MITCHELL, joint resolution instructing the Senators and requesting the representatives of this Commonwealth in Congress to favor a system of free banking.

Vacating Streets.

Mr. NEWMYER, one to empower the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth to vacate roads, streets, lanes and alleys which have been laid out over thirty years and not opened.

The Militia.

Mr. PIPER, one to provide for the reorganization, discipline and maintainance of the militia of the Commonwealth.

South Side Water Rents.

Mr. HAYS had the vote by which the water bill was killed re-considered. This bill is intended to cover the collection of water rents on the south side of the river in Pittsburgh, and has been now twice voted down and re-considered twice. John Wenke, the Collector of Water Rents on that side, has been here all the week trying to get it through.

Arbitration.

Mr. CHRISTY introduced a bill relative to compulsory arbitrations. The bills are intended to remedy the evils which exists of the defendant extending the time of reference for the purpose of delay when he has no defense to the action.

Advertising the "Constitution."

The bill regulating payment for advertising the new Constitution will be the special order for next Thursday. The bill in its present shape provides as follows:

That all bills for advertising the Constitution which was submitted to the vote of the people on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1873, in cases where such advertising was directed to be made by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall be verified by affidavit of the publisher or other person having knowledge of the facts in which shall be stated the following facts to wit:

1st. That the same was advertised by direction of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

2d. The number of times the Constitution was published in the regular edition of the paper for advertising the same in which the bill shall be presented, and also the number of copies so published in each issue separately, as nearly as the same can be ascertained.

3d. The regular rates for advertising in the respective papers, with a copy of such rates cut from the files thereof of the date of such advertisement, if then published, or as near such time as may be.

4th. That the bill presented does not exceed the regular rates of advertising by the column charged to other customers at the time said publication was made.

The said bills, verified as aforesaid, shall be presented to the Auditor General and filed in his office, and the same shall be settled by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and State Treasurer, but no more than the regular rate of advertising by the column, at the time of such publication, shall be allowed in any case, nor shall payment be made for more than four insertions in any case.

Mr. WEBB offered the following amendment, provided, that the publication of the same in any weekly newspaper shall in no case exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and that its publication in any daily paper shall in no case exceed the sum of one thousand dollars.

House adjourned until Monday.

"Pay."

The bill for the compensation of members of the Legislature has passed the Senate finally and will likely go through the House without changes. The bill which goes into effect December 1, 1874, only fixes the salaries of future legislators, under the new Constitution, leaving the Appropriation Committee to make provision for the present legislators. It fixes the regular session at one hundred days, and the extra at one thousand dollars, and limits the time of adjournment or special sessions, to fifty days, and the pay at the rate of ten dollars *per diem*.

There is also a reduction in the number of officers in each House, and the Chief Clerks are to get $2,500 each.

The bill is considered very reasonable through out, and has received the support generally of the best men. ARCTIC.

ELECTIONS.

PENN BANK.
Pittsburgh, March 2, 1874.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 418 Wood street, TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
m2:2 W. N. RIDDLE, Cashier.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY.
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25, 1874.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Thirteen Managers of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 30, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.
fe12-192. JOHN G. HOLMES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
ST. LOUIS, February 10, 1874.

☞ IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 6, of the amended charter of the Life Association of America, approved Sept. 20, 1872, there will be an election for five members of the General Board of Directors, to serve for the term of three years, at the office of the Association in St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, the 17th day of March, 1874. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. H. W. HOUGH, Presst.
J. S. FISHER, Secy. fe26:2

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL CO.,
No. 99 First avenue,
PITTSBURGH, February 14, 1874.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY, to elect a Board of Directors and for other business, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, March 23, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
WM. LOEFFLER,
fe16:f11 Secretary.

MEETINGS.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Union Refining and Storing Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 83 Wood street, MONDAY, March 9th, at 2 o'clock, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
fe28-j51 WM. F. LANG, Treasurer.

☞ L. O. L.

The members of Apprentice Boys L. O. L., No. 12, are requested to attend a regular meeting on MONDAY EVENING, March 2d, at 7½ o'clock, Hall in *Dispatch* building, to elect officers.
By order of W. M.
fe28 3t2 ANDREW M. SCOTT, Sec.

☞ TURNPIKE ELECTION.—ON MONDAY, the 2d day of March next, at 12 o'clock, M., a meeting of the Stockholders of the GREENSBURG & PITTSBURGH TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY will be held at the Central Toll House, Turtle Creek

DAILY GAZETTE.

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JOSIAH KING.....S. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 112¾.

RUMORS of a heavy fire at Panama, involving a million dollars loss, have been received in new York.

WE are in receipt of the Auditor General's Report on Railroads, Canals and Telegraphs, for 1872. It is a large volume and contains valuable statistics.

THE confirmation of Simmons was quite unexpected, after the report of Boutwell, but despite the opposition of the two Massachusetts Senators, was secured by a very decided majority. It is probably quite as well that he was confirmed.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* has taken to itself a new and handsome dress of type. It maintains somewhat of its old appearance of solidity, but looks bright and new, nevertheless. We take it that the *Telegraph* is a prosperous paper, and we know that it is vigorous and able when it puts on its strength. We compliment it on its evidence of prosperity, and welcome it as one of our most acceptable exchanges.

THE *expose* of the evils and shams of the Civil Service Reform, as given in our Washington correspondence, in Saturday's issue, affords an insight into the reasons why it is proposed in Congress to destroy the system itself. In the nature of things it was not likely to promote efficiency, but was tolerably sure to work disadvantageously. The plan proposed in place of the one now in vogue is to permit Congressmen to nominate candidates.

THE Tichborne case is ended, and the claimant, found guilty on three counts of the indictment for perjury, has been sentenced to fourteen years of penal servitude. This is a severe sentence, but not greater than was deserved, if we admit the guilt of the man. It has been a long and costly struggle, but the prize was a great temptation to the claimant and his friends. He how realizes, probably, that he has raffled in a very uncertain lottery, and has drawn the worst prize it had.

THE *Tribune expose* is out. It shrivels down to a number of charges of corruption against Special Agent Jayne, and a general allegation that merchants in New York have been mulcted by these Custom House agents out of considerable sums. There must be another side to this story. If the merchants of New York are not consciously dishonest, it is amazing that they will deliberately permit persons to swindle them out of hundreds of thousands of dollars at a time. We have not a high opinion of Jayne, but there must be corruption on the side of the merchants as well.

THE ladies of Trenton, New Jersey, have held a very successful centennial tea party, in aid of the Centennial fund. Why may not such an enterprise be gotten up here? Allegheny county is pledged to a certain amount in aid of the enterprise, and such a method of raising funds a source of enjoyment as well as of profit. One noticeable feature of the party in Trenton was the variety of interesting historical associations brought out,—scraps of history pertaining to our struggle for independence, that were not generally known. Has Pittsburgh no revolutionary associations?

THE *Chronicle* thinks some one can make himself a name, at this session of Congress, by advocating an increase of the tariff. Our neighbor is mistaken. In the first place, the Government is receiving from customs more than enough to meet its current expenses, and is steadily, though slowly, reducing the volume of currency. More than this, the people are not in a mood to have new or heavier duties imposed, and we doubt if any of the friends of a protective tariff would favor such a measure. The proposed increase of currency, through free banking, would not directly help the Government, and was not designed to do so. The true policy is that of economy in expenditures.

THE "Albany Evening Journal Almanac," for 1874, compiled by Alexander McBride, Esq, although a little late in the year in making its appearance, contains a vast quantity of valuable information, political and otherwise, most admirably arranged for convenient reference. Its table of contents includes a calendar for 1874, United States Government and Judiciary, internal revenue receipts, the forty-third Congress and the Acts passed by the forty-second Congress, State and Territorial Governments, State election results and statistics of principal cities, the Government of New York, result of her elections and other matters pertaining to the State, miscellaneous statistics, rates of postage, record of the past year, &c. Messrs. Weed, Parsons & Co., Albany, are the publishers.

NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL.

The hostility to the Centennial has taken shape, in the form of an effort to defeat any attempt to make a Congressional appropriation, on the ground that we do not want an international exposition. The New York press, in part, has been urging this point, and it formed the web and woof of Senator Sumner's argument, Friday, against an appropriation. The theory seems to be that we will be humiliated or disgraced by inviting European potentates to visit us. We do not see it so. If there is any humiliation in it, they will be the parties to complain. The Exposition will reflect the growth and greatness of the Republic, and if Emperors, Kings and princes choose to come and witness the display, they will have presented to them an illustration of what can be accomplished by permitting the people to govern themselves. We fancy the lesson that will be very obviously taught, will do them good. As to the deeds and opinions of their ancestors of a century since, there are few kings or princes who either know or care about them. They are more concerned with the prosperity of the present, than with the consistencies of the past. But certainly it cannot humiliate us to have them come and see the progress we have made in a hundred years.

That it will cost materially more to make the Exposition international than it would to confine it to our nation, is not to be believed. The display of goods from foreign countries will not be large. Its chief international feature will be in the presence of visitors from foreign countries, and in the official invitation and welcome that can be accorded them. Whether it is national or international there is the same propriety in asking Congress to make an appropriation for the success of the affair. We regret that Senator Sumner should oppose the movement. It has proceeded so far, and has so fully enlisted the approbation of the people, that its success should be secured at all hazards. There are benefits that come to the nation, and it is proper that the National Treasury should meet a portion of the expense. We are gratified to say in that this matter Senator Sumner does not, we think, reflect the views of a majority in the Senate. We certainly hope not.

BOLTING.

Says the *Dispatch*, in closing its reply to us, on the above subject, "Now, will the GAZETTE inform us whether, as a good Republican, a voter subscribing to such promise ought to vote for or against a candidate whom he deems unfitted for office? In other words, does it not only become his right, but his duty, to bolt a nomination that gives the lie to the platform of his party?" The logic of our neighbor's interrogatory is against it. Elsewhere it says, "In these platforms it is the nominees of the party who pledge themselves to perform certain things." If both nominee and voter are joined in the promise of a good administration they stand or fall together. If it is known in advance that the nominee will not keep his promise—that he lies in making it—and this is the presumption contained in the inquiry of the *Dispatch*, we have an exceptional case. Without admitting the correctness of its explanation of what a party platform involves, we frankly answer its interrogatory by saying that in the exceptional cases it refers to, it should be entirely a matter of conscience whether to support them or not. To mention a case in point, there are rumors in the air of schemes to nominate for county officers in this county, next Fall, persons entirely unfit for the offices they seek. We do not hesitate to say that if these persons are nominated the GAZETTE will not support them. But we will oppose their nomination, and thus be consistent throughout. We regard all such cases, however, as exceptional, and not as illustrative of a general principle. As a rule, the true plan is to reform the party within its own pale.

PAY OF MENTAL LABOR.

We have been surprised and grieved at the spirit which has animated the debate at Harrisburg, relative to the salaries of Judges. We are as earnestly opposed to extravagance in salaries as any can be, but there is a limit both in propriety and price, that ought to be observed. It is fair to presume that men qualified to fill the position of Judges in our Courts, have devoted years of time, and much expense to the task of fitting themselves for their high trust. Even though they have not had in view the position they have since reached, in most cases there were years of college study, and other years of legal study, of limited practice, and of practical preparation for the positions they now fill. As really as though they all along had labored with the Judgeship in view have they been preparing for it. It was the recognition of certain qualities that led to their selection for the position they occupy. It is a position of dignity, of grave responsibility, and one that is expected to be particularly free from the least taint or suspicion of corruption or fraud.

That men can be had to fill the position for the sums mentioned by some of our legislators we do not doubt. It so happens that in this country there are very many who in some form follow mental pursuits. In the competition that exists it is always possible to obtain mental service for small compensation, but as the rule, when thus obtained, the very applicant who expresses a willingness to accept a small price for his labor feels the imposition put upon him, and either does his work slightingly or develops perquisites and advantages beyond his regular salary. It is an imperative condition of thoroughly vigorous mental effort that a satisfied and contented mind shall exist. When anxiety, from whatever cause, obtains, it detracts from the force and vigor of the mental efforts the person may put forth. If these statements are correct, it follows that even if persons can be obtained at small salaries they are not of the class that should be selected.

There are certain surroundings of the Judgeship that must be considered. The dignity of the office carries with it a certain social *status*, to maintain which involves considerable expense. A style of living entirely different from what would be considered necessary for a person in private life must be maintained, and this may be overlooked in the office. But all else aside, and the more important fact remains that when a person, in the full maturity of his faculties, gives his entire attention to the duties of the Bench, and is honest, upright and careful, it is cheaper to pay him a satisfactory salary than to employ a poorly qualified person at a less salary. And it must come to this—either the salary must be made to correspond with the position, or inferior men must be selected to fill it. It is not the kind of office that persons of large means, who can afford to ignore the question of pay, will seek for the sake of the honor it confers. It involves too much labor for that. Therefore it needs to have a suitable salary attached to attract to it the kind of men required to fill it. On the necessity for a generally just compensation an Eastern cotemporary says:

> There must be a golden mean of compensation for public service. It exists somewhere, if only somebody would seek it out. Salaries ought not to be so exorbitant as to obscure the office and lead to an unseemly wrangle for the pay. A wrangle over honors does no harm, but a scramble for the salary of a place of great responsibility must always prove injurious. In such a scramble fitness may be overlooked. Salaries, so far as judges are concerned, should be generous enough to yield for maintaining the dignity of the office and and something more. It is certainly the part of wisdom to make the pay of a judge so liberal that he can drop all private business ventures and safely depend upon his legitimate income for present maintenance and something for future independence. Is there any reason why the public should not pay a man as much as he can earn in private life? We except from this query men whose fame enables them to charge and collect immense fees for legal services. But there are lawyers whose incomes as lawyers easily hold up to ten thousand a year. Among such lawyers are some who are peculiarly fitted to adorn the Bench. If they can earn ten thousand a year as lawyers they can earn that income as judges. Why, then, should they be compelled to accept five thousand a year as compensation for the highest civil service? Economy does not demand such a sacrifice. Justice does not call for sacrifice but for even measure. And yet there is no such thing as even measure in the compensation awarded to public servants.

To give this subject its home bearing, we confess to some anxiety that our Allegheny County Judges shall be fairly compensated. We are solicitous for the future well-being of the office, that a right class of men shall be attracted to it, that those now in office, all of whom we believe to be excellent and worthy men, in every sense, shall not have their salaries reduced. We believe it cheaper for the people to have good men at fair salaries, than poor, cheap Judges. We believe the attempt to reduce their compensation unconstitutional, and urge on the legislature forbearance and justice.

ATCHIN.

Its Area, Products and Inhabitants.

The following particulars are given of the Atchinese, frequently referred to recently in cable dispatches, in connection with their war with the Dutch: Atchin forms the northwestern portion of Sumatra. It covers an area of about eight hundred geographical square miles, and has 2,000,000 inhabitants belonging to the Malayan race. The Atchinese are tall, strongly built, and of a violent and haughty temperament, though they are much more intelligent and skillful than most of the other inhabitants of Sumatra. They are mostly Mohammedans. The capital has about 8,600 houses and 36,000 inhabitants. The country generally is mountainous, but exceedingly fertile; pepper, coffee, cotton, tobacco and vegetables grow freely and produce abundant crops. Gold and precious stones are also found in great quantities. Although part of Sumatra is under the equator, the climate is very moderate. The air is healthy in mountain districts, but not on the plains or on the coast. Atchin abounds with wild animals; there are elephants, tigers, buffaloes, rhinoceroses and orang-outangs. The latter are never killed by the natives, as they believe that the souls of their ancestors have passed into these animals. Among the allies of the Atchinese are the Battas, a cheerful people, who are cannibals, and always take salt and lemon juice with them when they go to war, so as to be able to regale themselves on the flesh of their dead enemies.

DIGBY'S REFORM CLUB.

How Parson Meekly Was "Shut Up."

There was a quartette of free and jovial spirits in Burrville, and John Digby was the acknowledged leader thereof. Peter Slade and Tom Lowry and Sam Pepper were his associates. They four were young men, free-hearted and generous, with great capacity for enjoyment. On a certain Monday evening they were assembled in the small parlor of Luston's tavern, for the purpose of having a good time, as they were wont to assemble often. The season was winter, and the leverage they were indulging in was a compound of rum, sugar, milk and eggs, familiarly known among the initiated as "Torn and Jerry." At an early stage of the wassail, before sense had been submerged, Peter Slade suggested that he had a complaint to make against one of the dignitaries of the town, and thereupon he opened his vials of denunciation upon Parson Meekly, the old clergyman of the place.

"As near as I can find out," he said, "the parson just about the same as called us by name, and held us up as a set of graceless scamps."

"Not quite so bad as that," said John Digby. "He did certainly allude to us very plainly; but the worst he brought against us was that we were prostituting noble powers and opportunities to base and sinful purposes. Rather flattering, I thought, especially the "noble powers."

"Flattering with a vengeance," growled Tom Lowden. "What business is it of his?"

"Aye, convert, you to comfort and peace; and, perhaps, also convert you to the belief that there's a grain of good left in humanity still. We mean to take you in hand for the winter, and you shan't suffer if we can help it."

The boys didn't leave the cot until they had helped the aged couple to a hearty meal, and had piled up fuel enough to last until they came again; and when they finally withdrew, the song of blessing was sounding in their ears.

And so the reformers went on until their night's work was done, and when they came to separate, they declared that they had found such enjoyment as they had never known before.

During the succeeding week, three new members were added to the club—men who were willing to cut off expenses for rum and tobacco and devote the proceeds to the relief of the poor and distressed of the town.

And so long Digby's reform club became a noted institution in the town. The projectors thereof could hardly credit the evidence of their own senses in contemplating the results of three months' labor. Two and twenty members had joined, and the fund for relief amounted to almost forty dollars a week, as each man was pledged to pay in weekly the exact sum his spirits and tobacco had cost him. If he continued to use tobacco, he took a lower place in the company, and the use of spirits as a beverage was sufficient cause for expulsion. When people saw the great good that was being done, they were anxious to give their aid and be counted in with the happy crew; but the laws of the club were fixed—no money could come to its fund except such as had been saved by the donor from the conquest of some evil habit, or the cutting off of some useless luxury.

It was a bright Sabbath in the spring-time, and it had been talked that Parson Meekly was going to preach a sermon upon Digby's reform club, and the old meeting house was filled to overflowing. The clergyman read his text from St. John's Gospel—"can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?" Come and see." And when he had told the story of Digby's club, and pictured the good results of its labors, he proclaimed to all—"Go ye and do likewise."

Once John Digby and his compatriots had fancied that it would be a proud moment when they had brought the old clergyman to recognize the worth of their labors; but the blessings of those upon whom their bounty had fallen had made such sweet music in their ears, and the satisfaction of duties truly done had dropped so soothingly upon their souls, that they found no room for that baser pride which they had aforetime anticipated.

LIVINGSTONE'S DEATH.

Letter from the Austrian Consul, Brenner, at Zanzibar, to Dr. Petermann, of Gotha—Civilization in East Africa—Death of Two Young African Explorers

FRANKFORT ON THE-MAIN, February 13, 1874.

The German geographer, Petermann, publishes in the German press the following interesting letter, which he has received from the Austrian Consul at Zanzibar, Herr Richard Brenner. It is dated the 14th of January, and reads:

LIVINGSTONE.

I have but little more to add to my telegram concerning Livingstone's death. The English traveler left the east coast of Lake Bembe at the commencement of August (11 deg. 30 min. south latitude, 28 deg. 30 min. east longitude), in order to return to Zanzibar via Unyamyembe. During his journey he passed for two days over watercourses and had to wade through inundated country until he was attacked by the enteryy, from which he died after a few days' suffering. His Zanzibar attendants prepared the corpse with salt and spirits and proceeded to Unyamyembe. A messenger was dispatched ahead and brought the news to Cameron at Unyamyembe, and was by him transmitted on to Zanzibar. The deepest regret pervades the supporters of the social-evil law, and all the other class would vote the other way. We are not prepared to advocate female suffrage yet, but we should like to see the rule suspended just once. It would be positively refreshing to see the way the friends of legalized lechotomy would be voted out of office.—*St. Louis Globe.*

MR. BRADLAUGH'S defeat as a candidate for Parliament, by a large majority, is by no means surprising in view of the turn affairs have taken in England. The opposition to him by the religious classes, in consequence of his atheistical views, was supplemented by the hostility occasioned by his pronounced republican principles. Recent events have shown the strength of British loyalty, even among the working classes, and it is natural that a man who represents so many disorganizing elements as Bradlaugh should have been swept away by the rising tide of conservatism.

At the Winter Palace the other night, writes a St. Petersburg wedding correspondent of the London *Times*, the ball room was lit by 5,000 wax lights, and the whole suite of saloons and supper rooms by 26,000. The exact number of persons who sat down to supper was 1,950, and your readers may judge of the cost of the feast when I say that one dish, of which there was far more than enough for all, was of exceedingly fine asparagus. Now, they tell me that asparagus in St. Petersburg, at this time of the year, for a supper of 2,000 persons, could not possibly have been bought for less than 4,000 roubles, or between 500 and 600 pounds.

PEOPLE far removed from the seat of war in Ohio, can but faintly realize the wild emotions and social catastrophes which this fierce campaign has produced. What must be the condition of society that can cause the human soul to break out like this:

I saw the tear drop on her nose,
Prismatic glories shed;
I saw the brow of anguish bend
O'er her curl-tangled head.

I saw the conflict of her soul—
The pain that wrung her brow;
"Take back the bottle, John" she sobbed.
"I cannot smash it now."

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Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies, A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from MAY 1st to SEPTEMBER 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from NOVEMBER 1st to MAY 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. G. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hamn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schiberis, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

FEVER AND AGUE REMEDIES.
Dashler's Fever and Ague Pill,
Shallenberger's Antidote and
Smith's Tonic Syrup,
Are three of the best remedies science has yet produced for the positive cure of that much to be dreaded disease,
FEVER AND AGUE.
We have the certificates of some of the best citizens in Pittsburgh that were cured by the above remedies. We guaran tee them to be a certain cure.
For sale at the Drug and family Medicine Depot of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

PERSONAL.

MRS. GENERAL SHERMAN is opposed to round-dancing, and forbids her daughters from it even at home.

THE fortune left by the late Baron Meyer de Rothschild, though not so large as was expected, is likely to exceed $15,000,000, gold.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is a close student of the Holy Scriptures, and on his table, covered with public documents, mail matter, etc., etc., may always be seen the sacred volume.

THE O'Donoghue having been elected in Tralee, Ireland, by a majority of three over the Home Rule candidate, part of the town was draped in mourning, and the local newspaper appeared with a black border.

MINISTER BANCROFT occasionally seeks relief from the perplexities of diplomacy by appearing on skates at the Thiergarten Pond, in Berlin. With becoming pride of country, he did the "eagle" with the highest skatorial success.

THE Lowell *Courier* says that the Hon. Frederick Smyth, lately Governor of New Hampshire, was once a resident of Lowell. He began as porter at the Merrimac House, then kept by Mr. Murdock, and used to black boots at four cents per pair.

THE Harvard authorities have appointed Frank Austin Gooch, A. B., Assistant in the chemical laboratory for the current academic year; Horace Edward Deming, A. B., Proctor; and Charles Elliot Norton, A. M., Lecturer on the History of the Fine Arts as Connected with Literature, for the ensuing academic year.

THE London *News* says that Disraeli has never succeeded in thoroughly mastering the English. He has an idiom of his own, not without its piquancy and gorgeous efforts, but it is not the tongue of our great writers or our common speech. It was sometimes said by Bulwer that he himself never understood English grammer as taught in his time.

THERE will be a good deal of satisfaction at the report that Castelar is about to rejoin the Spanish Ministry, though there is some danger of his putting too much confidence in Serrano's assurances of his support of the republic. The marshal has never been hampered by promises or oaths of allegiance in the past, and having lost the confidence of the party of Isabella, it may be that he sees in the republic a greater chance for his ascendancy than in any other regime. But he is not to be trusted.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

NINETY weavers of the Leyman mills at Holyoke, Mass., have struck for a restoration of previous wages.

TEN silver bricks, valued at $3,000 each, went into Salt Lake City, on the 9th inst., from Meadow Valley Mine.

NINETY thousand pounds of silver bullion, nearly $1,500,000, went into Ogden, Utah, during the month of January.

THE sale of the Paris *Siecle* has been prohibited because of an article insulting to Buffet, President of the National Assembly.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* thinks that "this Government will never know what true happiness is until she reduces her letter postage to one cent."

IT IS reported that a terrible conflagration occurred in Panama on the 25th, whereby the largest portion of the business part of the town was destroyed. The loss is estimated at over $1,000,000, mostly insured in London.

IT IS reported that the Chinese Government has notified foreign ministers at Pekin that it cannot guarantee the safety of foreigners at Tintsin, and the naval authorities have been requested to send war vessels to Tientsin.

IT IS said that there are hundreds of teachers in Texas who have never been paid for their services under the old law, and that the present school law is a failure, under whose provision no effective school system can ever be established.

THE *Courier-Journal* sings to the praying ladies: "O, woman! in our hours of ease, you know we'll do 'whate'er you please; we'll promise to renounce the sin of Bourbon, brandy, rum and gin, and go so far as to refrain (except when tempted from champagne; but have some mercy, do, my dear, and leave, oh, leave us lager beer."

THE members of the Governing Committee of the New York Exchange decline to state what progress is making in the investigation of the forgeries, but it is certain that the sub-committee are carefully searching for evidence which may point to the accomplices of the forger, and that in the meantime they are preparing a case against McKay for presentation to the Grand Jury.

THIS is the latest song of the granger politician:

"The hickory berry vine entwines
The brown nuts of the turnip tree;
The cashmere heifer skips and plays
To the tuneful bleat of the feathery bee.
On tall boughs 'mid the buckwheat buds
Wh[illegible] low of the fluny plover.
Wh[illegible]ph hitched to the rumbling scythe
H[illegible]olden clover."

V[illegible] his gang of robbers and murderers are still raiding in the southern countries of California. On Wednesday Los Angeles county was robbed of two hundred dollars and eight horses. One man resisted and shot at Vasquez, but missed him. Vasquez returned the fire, shooting Mr. Shore through the le[illegible] then told his name and granted him the mercy of his life. The banditti traveled southerly after committing the robbery.

IF the women of St. Louis could vote at the spring elections, we could ascertain to a certainty the number of prostitutes there are in the city. Every virtuous woman would be for the supporters of the social-evil law, and all the other class would vote the other way. We are not prepared to advocate female suffrage yet, but we should like to see the rule suspended just once. It would be positively refreshing to see the way the friends of legalized lechotomy would be voted out of office.—*St. Louis Globe.*

MR. BRADLAUGH'S defeat as a candidate for Parliament, by a large majority, is by no means surprising in view of the turn affairs have taken in England. The opposition to him by the religious classes, in consequence of his atheistical views, was supplemented by the hostility occasioned by his pronounced republican principles. Recent events have shown the strength of British loyalty, even among the working classes, and it is natural that a man who represents so many disorganizing elements as Bradlaugh should have been swept away by the rising tide of conservatism.

At the Winter Palace the other night, writes a St. Petersburg wedding correspondent of the London *Times*, the ball room was lit by 5,000 wax lights, and the whole suite of saloons and supper rooms by 26,000. The exact number of persons who sat down to supper was 1,950, and your readers may judge of the cost of the feast when I say that one dish, of which there was far more than enough for all, was of exceedingly fine asparagus. Now, they tell me that asparagus in St. Petersburg, at this time of the year, for a supper of 2,000 persons, could not possibly have been bought for less than 4,000 roubles, or between 500 and 600 pounds.

PEOPLE far removed from the seat of war in Ohio, can but faintly realize the wild emotions and social catastrophes which this fierce campaign has produced. What must be the condition of society that can cause the human soul to break out like this:

I saw the tear drop on her nose,
Prismatic glories shed;
I saw the brow of anguish bend
O'er her curl-tangled head.

I saw the conflict of her soul—
The pain that wrung her brow;
"Take back the bottle, John" she sobbed.
"I cannot smash it now."

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
SILKS, SILKS.
Some extra inducements in
Black and Colored, Foreign
AND
AMERICAN SILKS,
In the most popular and celebrated brands, in
COLORED SILKS,
All the new shades for spring, and delicate tints for evening.
Good Bargains in Silk Department.
BLACK ALPACAS
AND
MOURNING GOODS
BLACK POPLINS at 25 Cents.
BLACK ALPACAS at 25 Cents.
BLACK ALPACAS at 31 Cents.
BLACK ALPACAS at 37½ Cents.
BLACK ALPACAS at 40 Cents.
BLACK ALPACAS at 50 Cents.
BLACK ALPACAS at 62½ Cents.
BLACK ALPACAS at 75 Cents.
All of which will be found to be
EXTRA LOW
For qualities, while all the other finer goods are proportionately low.
Fine and Beautiful Stock of New Spring Goods in colors in Departments, and being constantly replete with everything new.

SPRING GOODS.
197 AND 199 PENN AVE.
SILKS.
We have just opened our new lines of
Black and Fancy Dress Silks,
For the Present season, to which we invite the attention of buyers. Our
BLACK SILKS
are of the very best makes, including "GOLDEN FLEECE" and C. J. BONNET & CO., CASHMERE De LOIE. All at
Reduced Prices.
IN FANCY STRIPED SILKS
We offer Choice Styles at less than last season's prices.
Plain Dress Silks,
In all new Dark Shades, and in Evening Tints.
BLACK TOEQUOISE, AND
BLACK GRAS DE SUES,
For Trimming.
New Hamburg Embroideries.
New Style Linen Collars and Cuffs.
All the late styles in Neck Ruchings.
Latest Novelties in Ladies' Neck Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties.
Fine French Corsets.
Ready Made Muslin Undergarments of Superior Quality and Finish.
French Cotton dress goods, plain and striped.
Wool Hohrigan Hosiery.
Merino Underwear, Silk Underwear.
White Piques, Irish Linen,
Striped Linen, Tucked Skirting.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVENUE.
DRY GOODS!
English Walking Jackets,
Shawls, Blankets, Merinos,
Serges, Cashmeres,
AND ALL
Winter Dress Goods
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Table Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings very cheap at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
SPRING, 1874
CARPETS,
LATEST STYLES.
Oil Cloths. Oil Cloths.
BEST DESIGNS.
SHADES AND SHADE CLOTH
IN GREAT VARIETY.
We offer a large and well selected stock at LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue
WANTED!
North Pacific 7-30 Bonds.
Mortgage, $15,000, for Three Years.
Mortgage, $10,000 for Two Years.
Mortgage, $5,000, for Three Years.
Mortgage, $3,000, for Two Years.
Lake Superior and
Mississippi R. R. Bonds.
ALSO,
FOR SALE,
BANK STOCKS,
CITY BONDS,
INSURANCE STOCKS,
SCHOOL BONDS,
RAILWAY STOCKS,
RAILWAY BONDS,
GOVERNMENTS,
COMMERCIAL PAPER.
PUTS AND CALLS
On All Active New York Stocks.
$100 for 100 Shares.
Explanatory Circular mailed on application.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
Luther S. Kauffman,
BROKER,
NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
McClurg & Robinson
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
Nos. 2 and 4 Sixth St.,
Have just introduced
New Style of Photo Miniatures,
and Photo Portraits, equal to any made in the East. The greatest care given to all other work as heretofore. fe11y81

DRY GOODS.
NEW
SPRING CRETONNES
BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
New Spring Percales!
An Elegant Assortment.
New Spring Chintzes!
Entirely New Styles.
New Spring Calicos!
In Latest Designs.
LINENS!
Some extra bargains in Table Linens, Figured and Striped, rich patterns from lowest to finest qualities.
AT
Wm. Semple's
165, 167 AND 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
Pillow Case Muslins and Sheetings,
In 4, 3 inch, 5-4, 6 4 and 10-4, and
Linens for Pillow Cases and Sheets,
In any desired width.
Shirting and Furniture Checks,
Cheviot and Heavy Shirtings, Furniture Prints, Ticklings, Ginghams, &c., &c.
QUILTS, RICH STYLES.
Large Stock of everything in the way of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. Also
Carpets!
Oil Cloths!!
Mattings!!!
Bona Fide Reductions
ON
PANIC PRICES.
Winter Undershirts and Drawers,
A complete line at 20 to 50 cents on the dollar off.
Fine English and French
Cloth Gloves,
AT LESS THAN HALF-PRICE.
Fine Dress Shirts, French Yoke,
At 20 per cent. discount.
Hamburg Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, Real and Imitation Laces, Ribbons, Scarfs, &c.,
At one-half their former value.
EMBOSSED FELT SKIRTS,
At 75c, $1.00 and $1.50 each.
Owing to a change in our firm soon to take place, bargains can now be had.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.
"MARY STUART"
BLACK ALPACAS.
"Beaver" Mohairs.
"SABLE" BRILLIANTINES.
A full assortment of the above well known Goods at
WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 Fifth Avenue.

ORDINANCES.

(No. 10.)

AN ORDINANCE—Providing for the numbering of houses on the South Side.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be the duty of the City Engineer within three months after the passage of this act, through the Street Commissioners, to furnish each owner or occupant of any house, or property situate upon any street, lane or alley of the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth wards of the City of Pittsburgh, a written copy of the correct number by which such house is entitled; and that each owner shall within sixty days after such notice, cause a painted, carved or cast number of such number, to be placed in a conspicuous place upon such property in a permanent and durable manner, and that such owner or occupant shall be liable for every neglect in having said house or property numbered in the manner and within the time herein specified, forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, to be recovered as debts of like amount are now recoverable.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Lieutenant of the Police to report to the Mayor all owners or occupants of property who shall have failed to comply with the requirement of section first of this ordinance, and it shall be the duty of the said Mayor to collect the sum of five dollars for each and every offence.

SEC. 3. The City Engineer in making out the proper number of said house shall be governed by the established plan or diagram, that is, the initial or starting point of all streets running east and west shall be at the Monongahela bridge, respectively, allowing one hundred numbers to each square, and numbered as with an even hundred at the commencement of each square as aforesaid, and in all respects adhering to the decimal system of numeration. Also in all streets running north and south the numbers shall commence at Carson street at number one hundred on the north-era side of said street and if crossing thereto to the Monongahela river, and on the southern side of said street said numbers shall commence at one hundred and ten (110), and in like manner from initial point for numbering said cross streets an imaginary line in the Monongahela river.

SEC. 4. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this Ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

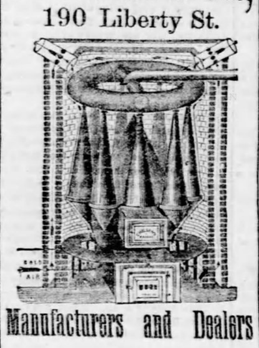
Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils this 23d day of February, A. D. 1874.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest: GEO. BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 453. Feb. 25, 1874. fe27

THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
MILES' IMPROVED
Star Range,
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts,
Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street.

FURNACES, RANGES,
MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES OLD,
193 LIBERTY STREET.
MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 58 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall Wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS
Special for Saturday
Just Received.
NEW
HATS AND BONNETS
LATEST SHAPES,
In Very Fine Goods,
For Ladies and Misses.
New Sash Ribbons
BEAUTIFUL STYLES,
From 37½ cents upwards, entirely new.
Extra Wide at 40 Cents.
New Plaitings
and Ruchings,
VERY HANDSOME,
In all widths and styles.
New Turquoise Silks
In all the new and most delicate tints, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
190 Liberty St.

Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.
The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary furnace.
THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE
Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.
An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

PROFESSIONAL.
SAMUEL McMASTERS,
Alderman,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET,
Opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the wet tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
GOOD INVESTMENT
MUNICIPAL BONDS,
Paying 8 and 10 Per Cent.
CALL ON
G. B. HILL & CO.,
58 FOURTH AVENUE.
SPEEDILY CURED.
ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases, at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 179 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh,

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND

And Safe Deposit Co.,

Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.

SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS.

J. M. Gazzam,	And. J. Lea,
J. F. Smith,	Geo. M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long,	Frank Kohne,
	J. J. Douthett.

JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN H. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

A. A. McCarty

64 FOURTH AVENUE,

BROKER.

WANTED,

Mortgages and Commercial Paper.

jal3-x34

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.

Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.

CAPITAL, - - - - - -	$250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - -	127,000

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS.—A. Grotzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman.

A. A. GROETZINGER, President.

JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier

International Bank,

Corner Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

Pays Interest on Deposits.

5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.

6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.

Special agreements relating to interest made.

Notes and Bills Purchased.

W. H. MECHLING, President.
W. M. WELLS, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

John Watt,	W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Neeb,	M. A. Sanner,
Joseph Wagener,	Jos. Painter,
C. H. Love,	J. C. Anderson,
W. McKee,	C. Schiefer,
James Irvin.	

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, March 2, 1874. }

Saturday was a busy day at the banks, not because of any special activity, except the payment of employes, which is now an important item again, owing to the increased activity in manufactures. It does not indicate a changed general condition of the market, and affairs will move on as before. Money accumulating at the banks.

There has been, however, within the past ten days, a let down in the activity of business, the city beginning to partake of the general depression felt through the country, because of the non-action of Congress on financial subjects. This is here, as elsewhere, a temporary affair, provided Congress settles, in some way, its financial debates, and adopts a policy.

Stocks in New York developed a marked decline yesterday. There is an absence of speculation—the entire financial world, like Micawber, waiting for something to turn up.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 20 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.	Sat'day.
Gold closed at	112¼	112¾
U. S. 6-20s—1861—coupons	120¾	120¾
Do. do. 1881	119¾	119¾
5-20 1865	117¾	117¾
5-20—1865,	119¾	119¾
" 1865 new,	119	119¼
" 1867,	119¾	119¾
" 1868—coupons,	119¾	119¾
10-40's,	116¼	116¼
10-40's—coupons	116	116¼
Currency 6's	115¾	115¾
New 5 per cents,	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	104¾	104¾
Erie	47¾	47¾
H. & E.	13	13
St. Paul	45¾	45¾
Do. preferred	70¾	69
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾
Do. Central	88¾	88
North Western Common	57¾	58¼
Do. preferred	78	78¾
Rock Island	103¾	103¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97¾	97¾
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾
Western Union Telegraph	75¾	75¾
Ohio & Mississippi	32¾	34¼
Union Pacific	84¾	84¾
Toledo & Wabash	50¾	49¾
Harlem	142¾	139
Chicago and Alton	97	166¾
Adams Express	97	97
American Express	94	94
U. S. Express	72	71
W., Fargo & Co. Express	77	75¾
L. C.	104¾	104¾
Fort Wayne	98¾	98¾
Quicksilver	9	31
Canton	26	26
Terre Haute	18	13

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Friday.	Sat'day.
Penna. Central	52¾	52¾
Reading	58	58
United Co. of N. J.	124	124
Oil Creek	17¾	18¾
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60¾
A. W. R. 7-30	9¾	9¾
Central Transportation	43¾	43¾
Empire do.	30¾	31
Penna. Scrip div.	99	99

NEW YORK, February 28, 1814.

Money closed at 3@4 per cent. on call. Foreign exchange was dull at 483¼ for prime bankers sixty days sterling and 487 for demand. All sales of gold to-day were at 112⅝@112¾, the price closing at the latter figures. The rates paid for carrying were 2, 3, 2½, 4 and 5 per cent. The clearances were $30,000,000. The Treasury operations for the week at the New York office included the disbursement of $1,832,445 on account of interest and to redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the receipt of $2,024,300 for customs. There were large payments of gold ($1,290,000) by the Treasury to day on account of interest, chiefly for March interest, on 10 40 bonds. The specie shipments for the week amounted to $431,333, principally silver bars. The imports of dry goods were $3,219,744, and merchandize $6,752,556. Government were strong, with considerable doing. State bonds were quiet and nominal. The stock market opened weak and lower, the decline in prices ranging from ⅛ to 2 per cent. St. Paul shares remained a weak spot in the market throughout the day. At the close prices showed more steadiness and a slight recovery. The principal activity was in Northwestern, St. Paul, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Western Union, and Pacific Mail. Between ten and two o'clock 140,000 shares were sold, of which 17,000 were Western Union, 12,000 Northwestern, 20,000 St. Paul, 16,000 Union Pacific, 21,000 Lake Shore, and 3,000 Pacific Mail.

The weekly bank statement is as follows:

Loans, decrease	$ 674,900
Specie, decrease	1,374,700
Legal Tenders, increase	1,764,400
Deposits, increase	97,000
Circulation, increase	3,800

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 120¾; 5-20's '62, 117¾; do. '64, 118¾; do. '65, 120¾; do. '65, new, 119¼; do. '67, 119¾; do. '68, 119¾; 10 40's, 116¼; new 5's, 114¾; currency 6's, 117¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 95; Tennessee, old, 39; do. new, 85¾; Virginia, new, 40; do. old, 35; North Carolina, old, 28; do. new, 18.

Stocks.—Canton, 76; Western Union Telegraph Co., 75¾; Quicksilver, 31; Adams Express, 96; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 75¾; American Express, 64; United States Express, 71; Pacific Mail, 42¾; Erie, 47¾; do. preferred, 74¾; New York Central, 104¾; Harlem, 139; do. preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 86; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; Northwestern common, 56¾; do. preferred, 74¾; Rock Island, 106¾; New Jersey Central, 104; St. Paul, 45¾; do preferred, 69; Toledo & Wabash, 49¾; do. preferred, 70; Fort Wayne, 98¾; Terre Haute, preferred, 10; do. preferred, 30; Chicago & Alton, 106; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 31¾; Lake Shore, 80½; Panama, 30½; Illinois Central, 104¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 104¾; Quincy & Quincy, 104; Union Pacific, 80; Burlington & Quincy, 95¾; Union, 85; Hartford & Erie, 13½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109¾.

LONDON, February 28—5 P. M.—Consols 92¾@92¾; 5 20s, '65, 109½; do. '67, 109¾; 10-40s 103¾; new 5's 104¾; New York Central 95¾; Erie 43¾; preferred 67¾.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Bituminous.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LINES.

Isabella Furnace, o	4	J. Burns, m	3
W. J. Anderson, m	2	J. Reasner, m	5
Nimick & Co, m	2	Zug & Co, m	14
Total			30

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

McKnight D & Co, o	2	Reese G & W, o	2
Shoenberger B & Co, o	8	Lloyd & B, p	2
Dilworth P & Co, p	1	McKnight F & Co, o	4
Isabella Furnace, o	20	Lucy Furnace, o	4
Total			45

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, February 28, 1874. }

Trade in general produce and grain circles has been unusually dull during the past week, but it is hoped and expected that the markets will soon take a change for the better. However, while admitting that business is dull, we do not believe it is any more so than usual at this particular time; there is fully as much doing as there was at the corresponding time last year, and, as a rule, higher prices are being realized.

APPLES—The market is quiet and prices unchanged: $2.50@3.50 ₱ brl. for common to fair, and $4@4.50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—6@7½c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—$2.25@2.50 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—There is a continued active demand, especially for fine grades and prices are strong, and, if anything, tending upward; may be quoted at 40@42 for good to prime, and 45 for choice to fine.

COUNTRY BACON AND LARD—Shoulders, 6½c. Ribbed Sides, 7@7½c. Clear Sides, 8@8½c. Hams, 9@10c. Country Lard, 8@9.

CRANBERRIES—Selling in a regular way at $12@13 ₱ brl., according to quality.

CHEESE—Receipts continue meagre and with light stocks and no inquiry, tending upward; may be quoted at 16@17 for good to prime, and 18 for choice.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged. Apples, 8@9c. Peaches, 10@12 for mixed, and 16@18 for halves. Blackberries, 12@13.

EGGS—The market, if anything, was weaker to-day: stocks are increasing and dealers are more inclined to push the fresh ones off, at 20@22. Pickled very dull—can't be sold at any price.

FLOUR—There is a moderate local demand but the market is quiet, and prices unchanged. We continue to quote Spring wheat flours, $7.00 @8.00; Winter, $8@8.25; white, $9@10. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The grain markets have been unusually dull during the past week, but it is pretty confidently expected that there will be an increased trade within the next few days. Wheat is dull and entirely nominal—there is little or no offering, and little demand for it. The Oat market continues quiet and unchanged, ranging from 50@56c. Corn is dull and nominal at 55@56c for No. 2, and 58@70 for shelled. Rye is still quoted at $1@1.05.

GROCERIES—The latest advices from New York continue to report Coffee as being more active and firmer, and that an advance of one cent per lb has been established; as noted in our last, however, the most of the purchases in the market within the past week, were made by a holder of said speculation in Coffee, and, therefore, the feeling prevails that this last flurry is nothing more nor less than a "bull movement," and, for aught we know it may be a success. A late circular gives the total stock of Rio and Santos Coffees in first hands in the United States at 236,193 bags. Sugars continue dull and weak but unchanged.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¼; Rx. C, 10; Circle C, 9¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 1 Extra C, 9½; Excelsior Extra C, 9; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 21@22; good to prime, 20@21; fair, 18@19, Roasted 1 pound packages, 25c; loose, 20½c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old, 70@75.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8½c; Rangoon, 8@8½c.

HOMINY—Still quotable at $5 ₱ brl. to the trade, and $5.50 in small lots.

HAY—Baled is coming in more freely, especially by river, and the market continues dull; prices, however, remain about as last quoted, ranging from $18@22 ₱ ton, as to quality.

ONIONS—$6@7 ₱ brl.

POTATOES—Dressed Chickens, 12@13; Turkeys, 15@16. Ducks, 14@15.

POTATOES—The receipts during the past week have been liberal and large, and with a diminished demand the market is dull and prices drooping; prime Peach Blows may be fairly quoted at 35@40 ₱ bushel in small lots, and other kinds can be had for considerably less.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 9 10c. Rx. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7½c. Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, 10c. Extra Clear Cured Dried Beef, 10c. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Sausages, 8c. Country Lard, 8@9c. Bacon Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $14@14.50. Barreled Lard for summer use, in tres, 10¾. Do. half bbls, 10¾c. Do. kits 11¾. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12¾c. Do in 5 lb. 12½c Do. in 10 lb. pails, 12½c ₱ pound. Do. in 20 pails, 13. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13½. Ham Sausage, 10c.

RAGS—Woolen very dull; quoted at half a cent per ₱. Cotton still quotable at 2¾@3c.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is scarce and wanted; may be quoted at $2.20. Clover Seed is still quotable at $5.25@5.75, and Timothy at $3.50@3.75.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

TALLOW—4@4¼c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines, 98@$1.00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY. } SATURDAY, February 28, 1874. }

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of the different kinds of stock for the week, and to afford a comparison we append those of the week preceding also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	1,100	454 "
Hogs	103 "	103 "
Sheep	58 "	85 "
Horses	25 "	25 "
Mules	19 "	12 "
Total	638 "	706 "

FREIGHTS

There has been no change in freights for several weeks, but one may be made any day and it is pretty certain that when there is, it will be upward. The prevailing rates are as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
New York	$40 ₱ car	$40 ₱ car	$30 ₱ car
Philadelphia	35 "	38 50 "	31 50 "
Baltimore	35 "	38 50 "	31 50 "

CATTLE.

The market was very slow during the early part of the week, in consequence of a stand of between buyers and sellers, the former demanding concessions which the latter were unwilling to make; this was the situation up until the close of Wednesday. On Thursday, holders by this time having discovered that buyers, especially those from Philadelphia, were fully determined not to buy unless prices were low enough to suit, it would be necessary to do one of two things—either accept a reduction of from 25 to 3.0 ₱ cwt or ship on further sale. They chose the latter, and in consequence, business was very active on the day in question, and at its close the great bulk of the cattle on sale had changed hands. There are complaints of several cars of prime to choice steers having been sold at 6.40, which we have reason to believe would have brought 6.65 to 6.75 last week. Jacob Needy sold 9 cars at 6.40, and James Loughrey disposed of 5cars at the same; one was purchased for shipment to Philadelphia by Roddy Mayne, and the other for New York by Simon Ehery. There were but comparatively few country buyers this week, and as many of the grades of cattle they usually purchase, was light; indeed, the offerings of all kinds were meagre, although fully up to the demand.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,500 steers,	6.40@6.65
Prime 1,400 steers,	6.25@6.50
Prime 1,300 steers	6.00@6.12
Good 1,100@1,200 stockers	5.75@5.75
Common 1,000 stockers	5.25@5.50
Stockers, 800@1,000 ℔s	4.75@5.00
Old cows, stags, etc. etc.	3.50@4.00

HOGS.

The arrivals have been comparatively light again this week, but rather better in point of quality, although there is plenty of room in this market for improvement; however, there was a very decided falling off in the receipts of country pigs, with which the market here and elsewhere had been overstocked for several weeks, and as they were unsuitable for slaughtering, there was a very limited demand for them, and holders were unable to realize first cost at home. Prime Philadelphia hogs, however, have been holding their own for several weeks; they have been and are still selling about as fast as they arrive and at very full rates, say 6.50@6.62½ medium to good 6.37½@6.40. The market for Yorkers has been more active and firmer during the past few days, and, as compared with the early part of last week, prices have been advanced from 25 to 50 cents per cwt. We now quote at 5¾@6cts as to quality.

SHEEP.

Operators generally were deceived in the market this week; they expected in view of the heavy purchases last week, that the demand would have been active, and that those who were calculating on a heavy "run" in consequence of the further advance in prices. However, the arrivals as will be seen, footed up a fair sized figure, and the demand was only moderate, and hence holders had no difficulty in closing out and, indeed, took a trifling advance of from 15 to 25 cts per cwt. Extra fine wool, 10@10½. Reputable at 9@9¾; 8@8½ Fs, 6¾@7; 8@8½ Ps, 8¼@8¾; extra open wool, 12@ 13@Bs, 7¾@7¾; 10@11@ Ds, 6¾@7. Following were among the sales yesterday: 1 car fine wool 9; 2 do at 8.45; 1 car 99 Fs 6¾; 1 car mixed wool, 105 Ps, 7; 1 car 85 Bs fine wool 5¾. From all that we could learn there was nothing sold above 7 cts, but it was because there was none good enough in point of quality, not for want of buyers.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, February 28, 1874. }

The Crude market has been very dull all week, although the feeling is perhaps a little stronger than it was a few days ago; prices, however, have undergone but little change during the past 48 hours. Sales were reported to-day at $4.75 @4.81 at Parker and $4.75 @4.80 in barrels here. Refiners, generally, are buying sparingly in view of the fact that prices are too high as compared with the product, and then most of them are pretty well stocked. There is nothing particularly new to record as regards stocks or production in the producing regions; a well informed operator, who arrived from there this afternoon, reports that business has been very dull all week; that new strikes are not of very common occurrence, and he says that there is no doubt but what the production is decreasing, although this is nothing unusual at this particular time, as there is usually but little development made in the winter season.

Trade in refined, so far as our market is concerned, is almost at a stand; refiners claim there is no margin at present rates, hence the great majority of them have suspended operations. This is evident from the large falling off in the shipments recently; there is not one-fourth of the oil going forward there was last month. Prices are nominal at 11@12¾ on cars here for March; 12¾ for April, and 13¾ for May. Contracted cannot be made for less than 13½c, per 12 cts is about all that can be obtained for it.

The barrel market continues dull, but there has been no recent change in prices; $1.65 for countries, and $1.70 for city make.

Receipts crude this week	41,779 obls
" last week	18,661 "
" Jan'y 1 to date	225,581 "
" same time, 1873	281,749 "
Exports refined this week	1,995 "
" last week	2,887 "
" Jan'y 1 to date	87,422 "
" same time 1873	69,430 "

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvy	Vesta O. W.	462
Fisher Bros	Vesta O. W.	931
Stevenson	Radiant O. W.	481
McKelvy	Cosmos O. W.	475
Duncan	American O. W.	150
Total.		2,512

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENN. R. R.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Gilmore Ref Co.	Tack Bros.	309

New York Iron Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, February 27—American Pig.—The market for American Pig has remained for the past week in about the same position as far as sales are concerned. The companies still decline to make contracts for season delivery, and buyers, on their part, are not anxious to make purchases. Last week we referred to the strike at the Crane Company's furnace. Later reports show that the strike was inaugurated in a very high handed manner by the men; but the firmness of the company have overcome them, and probably saved the furnaces in the valley from the same trouble. On Saturday, the 14th instant, the men gave the necessary week's notice that they would at time demand an advance. On Sunday they held meetings and notified the Superintendent that they would like to meet him at 815 o'clock Monday morning. He met them, and they informed him that if an advance of 30 per cent. was not granted them they would stop work at once. He informed them that the company would grant them no advance, when they dispersed, none of the men going to work. The company succeeded in safely blowing out their furnaces, all of which are now out. When the men saw that the company was really blowing out they offered to go to work at the old prices, but the company declined. Of the 41 furnaces on the Lehigh there are now is out of blast. We quote without change, for prompt delivery, No. 1 Foundry $30@38; No. 2 Foundry, $28@30; Gray Forge, $26@31.

Scotch Pig—The market continues without any material change, the dullness which is felt in other branches being equally noticeable in this. We quote: Coltness, $44@45; Glengarnock, $44@45; Eglinton, $40@41.50.

Bar.—The demand for bar is not large, but there is a good deal of inquiry for good quality for plate and angle iron, principally for bridge construction. Prices may be quoted the same as last week, viz: 3 10@3 35.

Rails—The depression in rails continues without any improvement. Sellers are not willing to take anything but cash, and that is not offered to any extent. We quote American at mills $56, at which figure there would be no difficulty in placing large orders, and sales of late ately been made for less. Most of the mills are idle, in the absence of transactions we cannot quote English, of which there are a good many here. A cash buyer could probably get them for $55@56, gold. The Bethlehem Steel Works started up on Monday, making seven blowing in everything working nicely.

Old Rails—Tees are still quoted $40. Double Heads are not offering.—Iron Age.

Baltimore Coffee Market.

BALTIMORE, February 28.—There has been very little movement in Coffee here this week, the only transaction of importance reported being a resale of 800 bags fair Rio, ex "Traveler," early in the week, to a leading New York dealer, at 20½c. gold, a decline of 4c cts. gold, on the price paid for the same grade nine days ago, and the market has in general been heavy and nominal. There has, however, been some movement in coffee in New York within the past two days, and sales being made in small lots of 500 bags Rio ex steamer, at from 23¾ to 25¾ cents gold, for ordinary to prime, as to quality and size of invoice, and the movement there has imparted more firmness to the market here, and though we hear of no sales to-day, we report a decidedly better feeling among the trade. The special feature of the market to-day, however, is the sale at Richmond, at auction, for account of the underwriters, of a cargo of 2,350 bags damaged Rio, principally to Baltimore buyers, at an average of 22¾ cents gold, as we learn by telegraph. The stock of Rio here is 50,000 bags against 17,000 bags, but it is generally held off the market, and we quote nominally fair to prime Rio at 23 @25 cents gold.—Gazette.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 28, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull, and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady, with a moderate demand: No. 1 spring $1.18; No 2 $1.16¾ cash; $1.16¾ seller March; $1.19¾ seller April; rejected $1.07¾. Corn in fair demand and market firm; No 2 mixed 57¼c cash, 57¾c March; 58¾c bid for seller April; 62¾c seller May. Oats in good demand at full prices; No 2, 42¼ @42¾c cash; 43¼@43¾c seller April. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 fresh 85@85¼c. Barley dull and unsettled, No 1 $1.39@1.60; No 3 $1.41 @1.45.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady, with a moderate demand; $13.80@13.85 cash or seller March; $14.25 seller March. Lard steady, with a moderate demand; 8¾c seller April. Bulk meats active; shoulders 4¾@5; short rib middles 7¾@. Bacon firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm; 93c.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Cotton dull at 16c. Flour dull; in buyers favor receipts 15,000 barrels; superfine western and State $5.80@6.20; common to good $6.35@6.50; good to choice $6.60@6.70. Whisky lower at 96c. Wheat better demand but unchanged. Rye quiet at 98c@ $1.03. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn firmer; receipts 8,000; new western mixed 76@ 79c; choice old do 80@87½c. Oats: shade firmer; mixed western 61@62c; white 64@65c. Hay, hops and groceries quiet. Crude petroleum 7¾c; refined 15¾c. Leather quiet at 27½@30c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 40@65c. Pork quiet at $15.62½@. Beef and cutmeat unchanged; middles firmer; 8¾@8¾c. Lard firm at 8¾@9c. Butter firm at 25@40c. Cheese firm at 11@16¾c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady, ingot lake firm at 22¾@25 cash. Pig iron heavy; Scotch $30@34; American $30@35. Bar in moderate request and unchanged; Russia sheet 16¾@ 17¾ gold. Nails unsettled; cut $4; clinch $5.50@6.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 28.—Sugar dull; common, 6@6¾c; fair to fully fair, 6¾@7¾c; prime to strictly prime, 8@8¼c. Whisky dull; Louisiana, 97c; Cincinnati, $1.01. Corn meal dull at $3.25. Others unchanged. The *Price Current* gives the following statement of stocks on hand to day: Flour 61,118 bbls; pork 9,335 bbls; lard 3,362 kegs; 2,269 casks and tierces; 3 cask: 675 clear sides; 456 clear ribs; 643 shoulders; hams, sugar cured, 771 tierces; plain 54 tierces; dry salt meats 576 casks. Cotton: demand moderate; sales 5,000 bales; prices easier; good ordinary to ordinary, 13 @14½c; low middling 14¼@15½c; middling to strict middling 15¾@16¼c; good middling 17c; receipts: 79,693 bales; export: Continent 1,922; Coastwise 3,209; Great Britain 14,739; stock 310,327; unsold 204,000.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 28.—Cotton, flour and barley firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; $1.37@1.40. Corn dull; 58@62c. Oats dull and lower; 46@52c. Rye steady; moderate demand; $1.01@1.02. Pork steady and moderate demand at 14,50. Lard steady and a moderate demand; steam 8½c; kettle 8¾@8¾c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 5¼@ 5¾c; clear rib 7¾c; clear 7¾@7¾c. Bacon easier; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 8¾@8¾c; clear 9¾c. Hogs dull and the quality offering inferior; light $5.90@5.25; heavy $5.90@6.00; receipts 710; shipments 1,260. Whisky steady at 92c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 28.—Flour and oats quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No 2 white Wabash $1.59¾; amber Michigan, cash and seller March, $1.50; No 2 red, seller March, $1.41¾. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed, cash and seller March, 64c; seller May 68c; low mixed 60c; no grade 57¼c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 28.—Cotton quiet; 15¾c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn 70@72c. Oats 58@65c. Provisions dull. Pork $14.50. Bulk shoulders 6½c; clear rib 7¾c. Bacon shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 8¾c; clear 8¾c. Lard: tierce 9¼c; keg 9¾c. Whisky lower; 91¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 28.—Flour and rye quiet and unchanged. Wheat strong; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.25; No. 2 $1.20¾. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 56c. Barley quiet; No. 1 $1.44. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 42c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 28.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet; $1.50@1.60. Corn firmer; white 57@58c; yellow 56@57c. Rye dull; 99c. Provisions dull and nominally unchanged. Butter unchanged. Coffee firmer; 23¾@25¾c. Whisky dull.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, February 28.—Cotton steadier at 7⅝@8¼d; sales of 12,000 bales; American 7,800; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Pork 62s 6d. Others unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.—Flour, wheat and oats dull and unchanged. Corn dull; yellow 74@76c. Refined petroleum 14½c spot; 14¾@15¾c March; crude 11¾@11¾c. Whisky declining; 98c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 28.—Cotton, flour and oats quiet and unchanged. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 77c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky 96c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 28.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand at 13@14c. Corn 74 @75c. Oats 60c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky 96c.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, February 28.—Cattle: receipts 485 head; market inactive and prices nominally unchanged; shipments 2,666 head. Hogs: receipts 7,672 head; market dull and inactive; inferior to choice sold at $4.25@5.65, the market closing weak; the sales are well distributed with sold stock; shipments, 8,574 head. Sheep: receipts 538 head; the market was active and firm for good to choice at $5.50@6, with a lot averaging 120 lbs at $7.

Wool.

BOSTON, February 28.—Wool in fair demand and market firm; sales for the past week 1,750,000 pounds; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces common to pick lock 36@38c; Michigan fleece 36@ 38c; western, Wisconsin, New York and New Hampshire 44@52½c; combing and delaine 50@ 52c; unwashed and unmerchantable 29 to 45c; pulls 32@50c; tub 47@48c; scoured 47½@$1.10; superfine and extra pulled 36@38c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Business generally was quiet to-day with agents and jobbers alike. Cotton goods are in moderate demand at firm prices. Hill's bleached shirtings are reduced one cent per yard. Cottonades are improving. Cheviot shirtings are in good demand. Prints, shirtings and percales are in moderate request. British and domestic dress goods are selling more freely.

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LIME.

100 bbls fresh Cleveland White Lime;
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For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
Jan. 20, 1874. 116 Water street.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point, with scant eight feet in the channel last evening. Weather clear and pleasant, and the snow has almost entirely disappeared.

The Esperanza departed for St. Louis with about 600 tons, and has engagements below sufficient to fill out.

The Juniata, as will be seen by card, will take her departure for Cincinnati to-morrow.

Captain Thos. W. Rea, of St. Louis, is in town. The object of his visit here just now is to attend to a suit which has been pending against some of our insurance companies to recover insurance to the amount of some $22,000 on the steamer R. J. Lockwood sunk at St. Louis by the ice several years ago.

A preliminary injunction was granted by the United States Circuit Court on Saturday, against the owners of the steamer Exporter to restrain them from using the patent steam capstan on said boat until they have secured the necessary license.

Willis Hogson, of the coal firm of W. & W. Hogson, died at his residence near Webster, Pa., on Friday night. Deceased was about fifty years of age, and had commanded several towboats in this trade.

Henry Buttonfield, son of Captain James Buttonfield, of the Grand Lake, died on board that boat while she was at Moundsville, on Friday afternoon.

—The St. Louis Democrat of Friday says: John S. McCune breathed his last at 12:45 yesterday morning surrounded by sorrowing friends. Elsewhere will be found his obituary. He was a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and Providence early identified with the enterprises of Louisiana, Mo., and this city. The Masonic fraternity bore testified the concern of their owners at a loss by lowering the colors to half mast. The deceased was president of the Keokuk Northern line, a position requiring great experience in steamboat business, and difficult to fill. The funeral takes place to-morrow, at 11 A. M., from Dr. Brooks' church, corner Sixteenth and Walnut. Capt. McCune made his last will less than two weeks ago, when he was in perfect health. It is estimated that the estate is worth about a million dollars. It is also said that the various estates paid a dividend of several companies amounted to $37,000 per annum. It is not known who is likely to succeed him as president of the Keokuk Northern line. At the election in January his competitor, W. F. Davidson, we are informed, had only three votes less. An election will soon be held at Keokuk. T. M. Mason will return to day from Cincinnati, where he has made arrangements in the interest of the forthcoming St. Louis and Cincinnati packet line.

—The Wheeling Intelligencer of Saturday says: Mr. Crockard, at the wharf boat, received a letter from David Pittman, clerk of the Carrie Brooks, yesterday, stating that his boat was lying at Glasgow, on the Cumberland river, down, in consequence of the high water.—On the arrival of the Courier from Cincinnati, the Mollie Hazen will enter the Pittsburgh and Matamoras trade.

—Saturday's St. Louis Democrat says: The John Means is loading and will leave to-day, with 1,600 tons lying into and over. Capt. John Sie goes through. Bud Smedly and Woods are her pilots.—Capt. Rea of the Shreveport line, and Pitcher evening for Pittsburg, and intends to join his boat at Vicksburg on her way down. Capt. Coghill is now commanding.

The Courier of Thursday, says: "The Charles McDonald towboat sunk a barge of coal on Saturday night last, just above our wharf boat. She lies on a tolerably deep bar, it is supposed that not much of the coal will be lost. We understand the barge was for W. P. Squibb & Co., distillers, of this city.

—The engines of the sunken towboat, Mohawk, in addition to having worn out the side wheel steamer Guiman, did service before her day in the Ohio river sidewheel packet Pike No. 8, and were in use nearly or quite 30 years. A better or more faithful set of machinery never propelled a steamer up and down the river.

—A Louisville telegram says: Capt. A. C. Goodin, of the Wild Wagoner, was committed yesterday in the Common Pleas Court, in the case of damages for repairs in the sum of $3,000 against R. H. Woolfolk and other late owners of the Richmond. The jury found for the defendants.

—Capt. A. J. McAllister, of the steamer Fannie Deegan, and Mr. Stubblefield, of Portsmouth, had a quarrel last Thursday in Portsmouth, which terminated in a regular old fashioned street fight.

—At Memphis, Wednesday, Capt. Rees Pritch

LATEST NEWS.

A RAILWAY HORROR.

A Passenger Coach on Fire.

Eight Persons Suffocated to Death.

A Large Number Injured

MONTREAL, March 1.—A fearful accident occurred on the Great Western Railway on Saturday night. The Sarnia accomodation train left London at 6:30 P. M., and consisted of empty tank cars, baggage and second class cars, and a coach. When seven miles west of London, the coach took fire in the saloon at the forward end, it is supposed by the falling of a lamp. The fire was not discovered until the interior of the saloon was completely filled with flames, which spread through the coach almost instantly. The passengers were compelled to jump from the rear platform and through the windows. The train was stopped as quickly as possible, but before they could be extricated eight persons were fatally suffocated and burned.

The identified were Miss Harriet Dunn, of Komoka; Miss Purvis, of Petrolia; Master Burnham, of Petrolia; McKellar, school teacher of Strathroy; Annie Scorrlift, a child of Komoka; an Indian woman and an infant. Those seriously hurt are J. B. Horsen, of Simcoe; J. C. Robinson, of Waterford; McGargen, of Strathroy; J. C. Breathwick, of London. Those less seriously injured are McKellar, of Lobo; L. Hay, of Toronto; Martha Donaldson, of Komoka; A. Blessing, of Strathroy; Mrs. Ryan, of London; H. Munroe, of London; Mrs. Crawford, of London; Miss Spiers, of London; O. H. Orton, of Strathroy; and Miss Lawrence, of Petrolia. Such of the injured as were unable to proceed to their homes have been made as comfortable as possible at the hotels in Komoka and London.

THE WHISKY WAR.

The Crusade in Jeffersonville, Indiana—A Failure.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., February 28.—The women's determined and persistent war upon the saloon keepers of this city continues. Every day they are re-visiting them, singing hymns, praying and pleading with them to abandon the business. Two weeks have passed since their warfare began, and yet not one saloon has been closed. The ladies, however, believe they are arousing a moral sentiment that will reap a rich reward before long. The Temperance Alliance Stock Company Fund, to aid and prosecute the work, has been increased to sixteen thousand dollars, and the war goes on, with no great hopes of securing a single saloon-keeper's signature to the pledge.

The Cause on the Pacific Slope.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 28.—The women of this city connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church have resolved to inaugurate a praying crusade, and will open the campaign at the Chamberlain saloon, on California street, the place of resort for stock brokers.

Lecture by Dio Lewis in New York.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Association Hall was not more than half filled to night on the occasion of the lecture by Dio Lewis, under the auspices of the temperance ladies of the city. An admission fee of twenty-five cents was charged. Rufus F. Andrews, known to this community as a lawyer and a politician, and a recent convert to total abstinence, was the only person of any note on the stage. General Macmillen, President of the Temperance Prayer Meeting, conducted the exercises. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Boole, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the singing of a hymn, Mr. Macmillen apologized for the small audience, which he attributed to the insufficiency of advertising. The charge for admission, he said, was made necessary owing to a debt of two hundred dollars recently incurred by his temperance prayer.

Dio Lewis was then introduced. He said he had been lecturing twenty years in the West, charging as a rule, but to-night he lectured without pay. He said there was danger of division between the moral suasion and prohibitory classes of temperance men. He urged the education of the people up to such a moral altitude that a prohibitory law will be passed and accepted by every party and sect. But before such a point is attained, prohibitory legislation is an obstacle to the growth of temperance.

Dr. Lewis then told the story of the progress made by the women of the West in their crusade. Whether such a course was practicable in large cities, he said they and butter try it. But the meetings should not be free. The work also should be preceded by a few weeks of prayer, for the religious element is a characteristic feature from first to last.

At the close of the doctor's address the doxology was sung and the benediction pronounced. In the course of the evening a number of temperance tracts were distributed.

The Corresponding Secretary and publishing agent of the National Temperance Society said to-day that several efforts had been made for a meeting by the managers of this institution, but it had been delayed by the absence or engagement of several prominent local officers. He thought the clergymen in this city could not be united in a prayer movement, for the reason that many are not total abstainers. The same difficulty was found in all large cities, and had hindered the starting of the movement in Boston. The effort in the West seemed to have been heaven directed, and no one could say what the influence of women and prayer might finally accomplish in this city.

At the Fulton street prayer meeting to-day the temperance question entered largely into the prayers and remarks offered. A member from Detroit stated that the movement in that city was gaining strength every hour, and the conversion of drunkards and liquor sellers had been begun in earnest. One liquor seller, who had for many years been notorious for wickedness, had given up his business, and was now a praying Christian.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Temperance meetings were held this afternoon in several churches throughout the city, at two of which addresses were delivered by Dr. Dio Lewis. He advocated the same plan of procedure as that adopted by the women in the West, but was of the opinion that the women were not sufficiently organized to open the campaign at present, and advised them to band together and make ready for the fray.

The Crusade in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, February 28.—Demonstrations by the temperance crusaders were made here to-day, but the women were forbidden to enter saloons and the police had been instructed to keep the side walks clear. The saloons visited yesterday were in full blast to-day, but the women held a meeting in the corner of Ninth and Girard, attracting a crowd by singing and praying, the saloons soon closed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—A temperance meeting was held at the corner of Ninth and Spring Garden streets this afternoon. Speeches were made by George K. Snyder, Dr. Leech, Alfred H. Love, Mrs. Ellis and others. In their remarks the speakers all gave encouragement to the crusade now in progress. Mrs. Ellis in her address, alluded to the City Solicitor's opinion, which is to the effect that saloon keepers are entitled to the protection of the law, and said that should the police of any town be spilled in the cause it would be more disastrous than the fraternal bloodshed by Cain, and the whole country would be deluged. An immense meeting was also held this afternoon in Wood's Museum. Mrs. Dr. Prescott said the men would not enter the saloons, but would use moral suasion with the rum sellers. They will not block the sidewalks or do anything against the law. It was necessary to arise en masse. She talked upon the influence of the women in their private duty. In the evening there was another meeting held, at which a number signed the pledge. Other meetings will be held during the week.

The Work at Levana, Ohio.

RIPLEY, OHIO, February 28.—The crusaders spent the day at Levana, two miles below here. One saloon there and one out on the Hillsboro pike still hold out. The Levana dealer locked them out, and with the aid of a few German neighbors kept up songs and carousal indoors. The property holders have been notified that their houses will be fired if the crusaders continue their work at Levana.

Another Capitulation at Oxford, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, February 28.—Branderberg, a liquor dealer at Oxford, Ohio, who has a petition pending to close the women from praying in front of his saloon, surrendered, poured out his liquor and signed the pledge to day. Bells were rung and grand rejoicing ensued.

Hotel Saloons Ordered Closed.

Judge Barlow, of Springfield, to-day ordered the sheriff to close the saloons of the Lagonda tors give bonds not to sell spirituous liquors.

An Impromptu Affair in Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 23.—This afternoon a number of ladies went to the saloon under the Gault House on West Madison street, and after informing the proprietors of their purpose, knelt down and offered several fervent prayers, and afterwards sang a number of hymns. No indignity was offered them, and they proceeded to a saloon on the corner of Lake and Halsted streets, where a similar programme was gone through with. Beyond attracting considerable crowds of idle men and boys, there was no perceptible effect produced by the demonstration, which appears to have been rather an impromptu affair.

Street Praying Advocated in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., March 1.—The temperance prayer meetings to day, one for ladies and one for men, were largely attended, and intense interest was manifested. The success of both meetings seemed to be that it would never do to let the work flag, but rather that the time had now come for beginning an active crusade. Rev. Mr. Sedman, pastor of the First Baptist Church, in a sermon to-night, earnestly urged the beginning of the street work at once, saying while praying in secret was well enough, that if any particular work was to be accomplished it was necessary that faith and work should be United.

Rev. R. W. Clark, of Trinity Episcopal Church, also preached in favor of a street crusade.

A monster temperance mass meeting will be held to-morrow evening, to be addressed by Ex-Governor Dennison and other prominent gentlemen, at which time the programme of the crusade will be announced.

Mass Meeting of Catholics in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, March 1.—All the Catholic congregations in this city united at a public mass meeting this evening to promote the total abstinence as prescribed by the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, which has recently received the approval of Pope Pius IX. All the Catholic clergy of the city were on the platform and over three thousand people in and around the hall. Rev. Dr. Carmody presided. James W. O'Brien, of New York, National Secretary of the Union, was the principal speaker. He said they had no faith in the women's war. The Union had enrolled fifty thousand teetotalers in the past two years, and would have two million within the next two years. During the evening several hundred men signed the pledge.

Postal Cards for Maryland Saloon Keepers.

CUMBERLAND, MD., March 1.—Postal cards were sent through the Postoffice on Saturday to all retail liquor dealers in this city, requesting them to desist from the sale of liquor before Wednesday, the 4th inst., or a woman's prayer meeting will be held in front of their premises.

FOREIGN.

The Tichborne Claimant Convicted of Perjury.

Sentenced to Fourteen Years' Penal Servitude.

Marshal Serrano Declared President of Spain.

The Carlists Still Investing Bilboa.

SPAIN.

Serrano Declared President.

MADRID, February 28.—Serrano has been declared President of the republic, and General Zobala, Minister of War, is appointed President of the Council of Ministers.

Gen. Morionese's Army.

Gen. Morionese failed to relieve Bilboa, and it is reported that his army has been defeated by the Carlists, with the loss of three thousand men killed and wounded. Amposta has been captured by Carlists.

Serrano and Admiral Topete, Minister of Marine, have left for the North. Senor Babala will act as President during the absence of Serrano.

The Siege of Bilboa.

MADRID, February 28.—A dispatch received at the war office from General Morionese states that he has been unable to force the Carlists from their intrenchments before Bilboa, and that his own advanced line has been broken by the insurgents. He asks for reinforcements and the appointment of his successor. He still occupies Somorostro, Outon, Minon, Povena and Miguez.

Carlist Victories.

BAYONNE, March 1.—The Carlist forces have occupied the city of Tolosa, in Guipuzcoa, and Andodin, a small town in Biscay, near San Sebastian.

Stricken Bilboa.

Typhus fever and small pox are ravaging in Bilboa.

The fall of Bilboa is imminent. The foreign Consuls have left the city. Don Carlos and staff have been in the vicinity since the 23d of February.

Personal.

MADRID, March 1.—General Loma has arrived at San Sebastian,

General Rivera has been wounded.

Marshal Serrano and Admiral Topete have gone to Santander.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Tichborne Claimant Convicted of Perjury.

LONDON, February 28.—The trial of the Tichborne claimant, on charges of perjury, which has lasted one hundred and eighty days, resulted this morning in his conviction on all the charges, and he was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude. The jury was only a short time out. There is great excitement over the verdict, and extras have been issued by the papers.

After the verdict was announced the claimant expressed a desire to address the court, but the Judge refused permission, and proceeded to pass sentence, the claimant maintaining his usual composure. When the sentence was pronounced he shook hands with Dr. Kneafy, his counsel, and was then taken from the court room by a seldom used exit, placed in a private carriage and rapidly driven to Newgate, much to the disappointment of an immense though orderly crowd, which gathered outside to see him pass.

The New Parliament.

LONDON, March 2.—It is said that the new Parliament, immediately after assembling, will adjourn for a fortnight or three weeks. The Queen's speech will probably contain a recommendation for a grant of money for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in Bengal.

The Ashantee War.

The Treasury Office is preparing an exact account of the Ashantee war, to be incluned in the forthcoming budget.

A New Trial Threatened in the Tichborne Case.

It is asserted that Dr. Kenealy, counsel for the Tichborne claimant, will move a new trial, on the ground that the jury were misdirected by the Chief Justice in his summing up.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., March 2, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

During Monday for the Eastern and Middle States, clear or partly cloudy weather, temperature above freezing, and light to fresh southeast to southwest winds will prevail, except probably easterly winds, cloudy weather and light rain on the coast from Virginia to Massachusetts.

For the Gulf States east of the Mississippi and Tennessee, light to fresh, variable winds and clear or partly cloudy weather, which will gradually extend over the South Atlantic States.

For the Ohio valley and lower lake region, falling barometer, higher temperature than on Sunday, increasing cloudiness and southeast to southwest winds, increasing to brisk, and prob ably rain over the northern portion of this area, towards which a storm is now advancing from Montana.

The Cumberland and lower Ohio rivers continue falling; the Mississippi below Memphis rising.

Monthly Statement.

The following is a synopsis of the observations for the month of February:

Mean barometer, 30.102; mean thermometer, 34.5; mean humidity, 72.9; highest barometer, 30.601; lowest barometer, 29.67; highest thermometer, 61; lowest thermometer, 11; total rainfall, 3.15; prevailing wind, northwest; maximum velocity of wind, 20 miles; number of cloudy days, 18; number of rainy days, 10, including snow.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—River thirty-seven feet, and falling. Clear and pleasant.

CAIRO, March 1.—Arrived—Belle of Memphis, St. Louis, 9 P. M.; City of Quincy, New Orleans, 10; Thompson Dean, New Orleans, 10 P. M.; Charles B. Church, Cincinnati, 3 P. M.; Yaeger, St. Louis, 3; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 6; Jas. D Parker, Cincinnati, 6; Bostona, Vicksburg, 6. Vicksburg, 6. Departed—Quickstep, Evansville, 10 P. M.; Belle of Memphis, Memphis, 10; Quincy, St. Louis, 11; Belle of Shreveport, Red River, 4 A. M. Rose Hambleton, Cincinnati and Yaeger, New Orleans, 3 P. M.; Parker, Memphis, 7; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, 7. River fallen one inch. Cloudy; mercury 45.

LOUISVILLE, March 1.—River still falling, with seventeen feet in canal and fifteen feet in Indian pass. Weather clear and quite mild. Arrived—Chas. Bodman, Cincinnati; Allegheny Belle and barges, New Orleans; Tom Dodsworth and tow, Pittsburgh; Sam Miller, Pittsburgh. Departed — Camelia, Cincinnati, Peyton and barges, Evansville; Chas. Bodman, New Orleans; Arlington, Memphis; Tom Dodsworth, Pittsburgh; Sam Miller, Pittsburgh. The Kate Dickinson was to-day attached by the United States marshal at the instance of members of the crew.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—Arrived—City of Chester, Memphis; Imperial, New Orleans; Lady Lee, Shreveport. Departed—W. J. Lewis, Missouri river; City of Chester, Memphis. River falling slowly. The weather is mild. There was a dense fog last night and nearly all day, but it is clear to night.

EVANSVILLE, March 1.—Cloudy; rained till after midnight; mercury 55. River fallen 3¼ inches; 38 feet 9 inches by the mark. Up—Idlewild, 9 P. M.; Florence Lee, 6 A. M.; Andy Baum, 7 Paragon, 1 P. M. Down—Robert Mitchell and Anna, 1 P. M.; Morning Star, 3; Fayette, 5—generally with good trips. Business active.

MEMPHIS, March 1.—Cloudy and warm. River rising steadily. Arrived—Pat Rogers, Cincinnati; Belle of Memphis, Vicksburg; Golden Kinney and Crescent City, St. Louis; Indiana, New Orleans.

NASHVILLE, March 1.—River falling; twenty-one feet on shoals. Clear and cool.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 28, 1874.

Warrant for the Arrest of Ex-President Baez.

Judge Pratt this morning granted a warrant for the arrest of Benaventura Baez, ex-President of San Domingo, on the application of Davis Hatch, a wealthy resident of Connecticut. He brings an action for damages against Baez, charging the President with conspiring against his liberty, wealth and life. It seems Hatch acquired possession of an immense salt mine in San Domingo from the Spanish authorities. Hatch was suddenly arrested and charged with being in sympathy with the Cabral faction, was sent to prison, kept there five months, brought before a drumhead court martial, summarily tried, and sentenced to death. He was then pardoned by Baez and his mine confiscated. The complaint of the plaintiff recites a story of frightful corruption, fraud and villainy. The bail was fixed at $25,000.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Ex-President Baez, by advise of his counsel, refuses to give bail in the Hatch case, and remains in charge of a deputy sheriff at his hotel.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, February 28.—The steamships Hammonia, from Hamburg, Macedonia, from Glasgow, and Greece, from Liverpool, have arrived.

PORTLAND, February 28.—The steamship Hibernia, from Liverpool, has arrived.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The steamers St. Laurent, from Havre, and Franklin, from Antwerp, have arrived.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—The steamships Canada, from New York, and Indiana, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

OHIO ITEMS.

A FIRE at New Lexington, Perry county, occurred during the night of the 23d ult., and was the most destructive that ever visited the place. Thirteen buildings were consumed, causing a loss of $30,000; insured for only $8,800. The buildings burned were the best in the town, and include a number of the most extensive business houses. The principal sufferers were Dr. A. White, J. W. Mongomery, Ward & Bro., Neil Harrigan, J. H. Kelly, Samuel Diller, Max Ade and J. Bender.

THE citizens of Wellsburg were surprised on last Friday by the entrance of about one-half dozen ladies upon Main street with a determined look upon their faces which meant business. They visited the saloon of Fred Springburn, when, after prayer and singing, an offer was made to buy him out. The same religious exercises took place at the saloon of Wm. Hasner and the same offer was made to buy him out. Neither of the proprietors, however, accepted the proposition. On the ensuing Monday and Tuesday the same proceedings took place.

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage March 1.

Judge H. F. Biddle, Logansport, Ind., 3c; John Johnt, Sligo Furnace, Pa., 1c; Morris & Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa., 2c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Register Gray's Notices.

Those interested in the Administrator's, Executor's and Guardian's Accounts, as filed with Register Gray for confirmation in the Orphans' Court to-day, will find them on the fourth page of to-day's paper.

"Back" Taxes.

The following is given as a list of uncollected and uncollectable taxes for the year:

City tax	$ 54,670 28
Fire tax	15,324 32
Lawrenceville special tax	1,215 26
Old city tax	3,584,45
Business tax	41,554 62
Water rents	48,596 07
Total	$165,925 00
Estimated deduction on account of lots and unseated lands, exonerations and commission of ward collectors	$ 65,025 00
Estimated net receipts from this source, as per appropriation ordinance of 1874	$100,000 00
Outstanding Taxes during 1872	20,000 00

Forrester's Will.

The will of John Forrester, of Indiana township, was filed before Register Gray on Saturday. The deceased requests that his executor sell off as much of his property in Harmarsville as will be necessary to lift the mortgages against it, provided his wife, who holds a deed for one-half of said property will pay one-half of the mortgages out of her portion. His personal property is to be sold and the proceeds applied as hereinafter directed. A tract of real estate in Dade county, Missouri, is bequeathed to his sons James W. and Wallace A. Forrester, and for the purpose of encouraging them in habits of industry it is the desire of the deceased that they by their own efforts shall pay the taxes on said estate till they become the owners of it. The residue of the estate is to be divided among all of his children. Stephen A. Forrester is appointed executor, by the will, which bears date of December 12, 1873.

Fire Insurance.

While a very wealthy man may carry his own risks, every man who has any perishable property, the loss of which would injure his family or his creditors, neglects a bounden duty to his family and his creditors if he fail to insure the same. No man in moderate circumstances can afford to assume his own risks. A right conclusion, therefore, is that every prudent and judicious man will see to it that he has at all times a policy of a safe and reliable Insurance Company on his house or goods, or whatever kind of estate might be destroyed by fire. To every such person we can confidently recommend the London Assurance Corporation, of which Mr. Geo. W. Dean, 87 fifth avenue, is the resident agent for this city. The Corporation, as will be seen by its card in this paper, has existed for 150 years, and is one of the strongest English Companies, having more than $14,000,000 of gold assets—and Mr. Dean will promptly and honorably adjust and pay all losses insured at his agency.

Death of Mr. Joseph Snowden.

There are many of our readers who will hear with sincere sorrow of the death of an old and well known citizen, Mr. Joseph Snowden, which took place at his residence in this city on Friday afternoon. The deceased was in the 66th year of his age at the time of his death. He was the son of Mr. John M. Snowden, one of the proprietors of the Pittsburgh *Mercury*. In the office of that journal he first learned the mysteries of the "art preservative" and branched out from type setting into the regular duties of newspaper life. Later, he was one of the partners in the old *Commercial Journal*, subsequently filled the position of Secretary of Board of Trade, City Clerk under Mayor Lowry, and Agent for the Associated Press for this city. The last few years of his life have been devoted principally to the duties of an insurance agency and notary public.

Mr. Snowden was a man of fine mind and cultivated literary tastes, which won him general respect and esteem. One department—that of music—he especially took delight in, few there were none who better understood the art, or were more competent critics. His frequent contributions to the press in this direction were marked by a grace of diction and a power of analysis that placed them in the front rank.

In social life the deceased was of a disposition that made him rather seek quiet than notoriety. A rule was granted on R. Scott, to show cause why he should not pay a certain sum to Orpha Scott, his wife, for her maintenance, pending divorce proceedings. The rule was made returnable on the 14th inst.

Mr. Cohen presented the petition for the charter of incorporation of the "Mexico Choir" society. This strangely named society has for its object "the maintenance of benevolent society for sick persons," and "to relieve the poor and help the distressed."

On certified petition of the assignee presented, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate of Robert B. Edgard of Rochester, Beaver county, bankrupt, the same to be free and discharged from all liens and incumbrances.

In Re Geo. B. Chamberlain, of Lycoming county, was discharged from bankruptcy.

In the case of John Bigley vs. the steamer Oil Valley, on motion of their proctors, Gray & Bell and the People's Insurance Company were allowed to intervene.

The first meeting of the creditors will be held this afternoon at three o'clock in the Third Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue—Rev. Dr. Nobie's notice of this meeting was given out in the churches very generally yesterday, and a large attendance is looked for.

The second meeting will be held Thursday afternoon at three o'clock in the Rev. T. H. Hamilton's church on Sixth avenue.

It is further proposed to have all the churches in the city hold special religious services on Thursday evening, to make prayer for the advancement of the cause. Similar meetings are proposed for Friday evening in the churches of Allegheny. Then when all the churches have been thus thoroughly aroused on the subject, there will be held on Saturday afternoon, a grand union meeting, in a place to be designated, at which the plan of attack will be decided upon definitely, and arrangements finally made to take such action as seems best.

The matter rests in this shape at present, but the meeting this afternoon may develop something, that will change the programme.

CASES FOR THE CRIMINAL COURT.

The March Term to Begin To-day—The List to be Disposed of.

The March term of the Criminal Court will commence to-day. Judge Collier will preside this term. The following is the jail calendar of cases to be called up and disposed of during the term—ninety two cases in all.

Felonious Assault and Battery.—John Reese, Michael Curley, John Britt, Albert Gordon.

Larceny.—Thomas McDonough, Edward Gordon, Jennie Thompson *alias* Annie Johnson, Henry Ladepour, James Craven, James Harris, John Brunor, Emma Hickenbottom, Susan Berry, Annie Buckner, Richard Hays, Patrick Fenery, Edward Whalen, George Douglass, James Morgan, James Webster, John Patton, Benjamin Page, Patrick Macks, Louis Uetz, Charles Brooks, John McCabe, G. B. Hall, William Davids, Charles Smith, James Russell, A. G. Conner, W. H. Conner, James Stewart, William Robertson, John Wilson, Charles Powell, P. Daff, John Simmons, John Jones, W. H. Cooper, John Williams, Thomas Leonard, Robert Butler, James Myers, John Ragan, David Moore, Nicholas Fisher, Wendel Helmuth, Frank Vegle, Fred Reiffe.

Accessory After the Fact of Murder—Catharine Schuettler, John Schuettler.

Forgery et cl.—John Hughes, Thomas Walter, Daniel Gerhart.

Burglary—Jerry Cravener, James Stewart, William Robertson, John Wilson, Charles Powell, P. Daff.

Bigamy—Michael Renz, S. D. Faulkner.

Adultery—S. D. Faulkner, Thomas Walter.

Keeping Disorderly House—Peter Miller, Mrs. Eisley, Mary Waterman.

Keeping a Bawdy House—William Cock.

Riot—James Welsh.

Rescuing a Prisoner—Frank McCue, James Devine.

Larceny by Bailee—Benjamin Schupp.

Assault and Battery—John Nelson, James Preston, Morris Cain.

Surety of the Peace—John Nelson, John Sellman, James Myers.

Desertion—A. P. Robinson.

Fraud—Washington Kauffman.

Entering with Intent to Committ a Felony—John Kelly.

Arson—Wilson Stewart.

Mayhem—Samuel Fyles.

Perjury—John Shannon.

False Pretense—John Moser, James Reynolds.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.

[*Before Judge Sterrett.*]

Henry Ruth, indicted for aggravated assault and battery on his daughter, was fined $100 and costs, and sentenced to the Workhouse for three months. He was also directed to enter into a recognizance in the sum of $2,500 to keep the peace for two years.

Emma A. Johnson, who plead *nolle contendere* to a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Elizabeth Askins, was fined five dollars and costs.

Wm. Ogeline then was called forward. This young man, it will be recollected, in November last enticed a young lady named Hannah Wallace from her home in Mahoning county, Ohio, and, though Ogeline had a wife at the time, he eloped with said Hannah and came to this city to the St. Clair Hotel, where he registered as "Mr. Young and lady," and demeaned himself toward Hannah as her husband. At the instance of Mr. A. Sturgeon he was arrested and recently convicted. His sentence was that he pay a fine of $200, the costs, and go to the Work house for one year.

The next one called up was that of John Campbell, for libel, on oath of Benjamin Jewett. This is the case of a man who was convicted of writing a letter as Secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which procured the discharge of Jewett, who is an engineer, from his position on one of the railroads, the letter recommending the discharge on the ground of drunkenness. The case created considerable interest from the fact that the point at issue was one of great importance to all secret orders. Judge Sterrett sentenced Campbell to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

Lottie S. Lamott, indicted with Blanche and Frank Wilson, and who plead nolle contendre to an indictment for keeping a bawdy house, was fined $200 and costs and directed to undergo an imprisonment of eight months in the Workhouse. The bill was ignored as to the other two parties.

Joseph McGinty, found guilty of larceny on oath of Andrew Mellett, was fined $10 and costs, and imprisonment in the Workhouse for six months.

William and Mary Myers, found guilty of keeping a disorderly house, on oath of H. N. Hoyt, were each fined $100 and costs, and sentenced to imprisonment in the County Workhouse for six months.

William A. Urquhart, found guilty of conspiracy, on oath of Sidney Gmohundro, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs, and undergo three months' imprisonment in the County Jail. On a similar charge, Charles H. Lewis received a like sentence. There were nine counts in each of the indictments against these parties, but on the remaining counts for embezzlement and false pretense, sentence was suspended.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the disposition of the cases holding over from the December term. A large number of recognizances were forfeited by the District Attorney.

The March term of the court begins to-day.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Frank Kelmer.	Jno. Beller.
Martin Buschert.	Wm. Logan.
Martiner Hawkins.	Dav. E. Hall.
Terrence Coyle.	Saml. D. Faulkner.
Wilson Drummond.	Mary Jane Steel.
Michael Fahey.	Michael Rose.
Cath. Finney.	Hugh McBride, et al.
Jno. A. Strain.	Michael Hanlon.
Jno. Meyer.	Patrick Gainey.

District Court.

(Before Judges Ewing and White.)

No business of public interest was transacted in this court to-day.

Trial List for To-day.

Stockdale, Tuttress vs Baum.	
National Bank of Commerce vs Baum et. al.	
Sinnott vs Mullin.	
Anschuiz & Co. vs Wright.	
Elsesser vs. Ewing and McAfee.	
Caliman & Son vs Heilbroner.	
Crow vs Kimple.	
Coyle et uz vs Hall.	

Court of Common Pleas.

[Before Judges Stowe and Collier.]

In the case of Watson vs. Horner & Wood, tried before Judge Collier, a motion for a new trial was made.

A rule was granted on R. Scott, to show cause why he should not pay a certain sum to Orpha Scott, his wife, for her maintenance, pending divorce proceedings. The rule was made returnable on the 14th inst.

Mr. Cohen presented the petition for the charter of incorporation of the "Mexico Choir" society. This strangely named society has for its object "the maintenance of benevolent society for sick persons," and "to relieve the poor and help the distressed."

On certified petition of the assignee presented, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate of Robert B. Edgard of Rochester, Beaver county, bankrupt, the same to be free and discharged from all liens and incumbrances.

In Re Geo. B. Chamberlain, of Lycoming county, was discharged from bankruptcy.

In the case of John Bigley vs. the steamer Oil Valley, on motion of their proctors, Gray & Bell and the People's Insurance Company were allowed to intervene.

The first meeting of the creditors will be held this afternoon at three o'clock in the Third Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue—Rev. Dr. Nobie's notice of this meeting was given out in the churches very generally yesterday, and a large attendance is looked for.

The second meeting will be held Thursday afternoon at three o'clock in the Rev. T. H. Hamilton's church on Sixth avenue.

It is further proposed to have all the churches in the city hold special religious services on Thursday evening, to make prayer for the advancement of the cause. Similar meetings are proposed for Friday evening in the churches of Allegheny. Then when all the churches have been thus thoroughly aroused on the subject, there will be held on Saturday afternoon, a grand union meeting, in a place to be designated, at which the plan of attack will be decided upon definitely, and arrangements finally made to take such action as seems best.

The matter rests in this shape at present, but the meeting this afternoon may develop something, that will change the programme.

THE FIRST INSTALLMENT.

The "Nation" Coming Up With the Ducats.

Saturday afternoon Controller Snodgrass was favored with a call from a welcome visitor—a representative of the Nation Trust Company, who brought with him, in available funds, the sum of $46,000 as the first installment from the bank on that bill of $621,000 which the city holds against the institution. The visitor was referred to Treasurer Magee, who placed the money to the city's credit and receipted therefor.

FIRE THIS MORNING.

The Result of Carelessness.

Shortly after one o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was signalled from box 136 South Side. The fire, which called out the engines in that district, was located in the variety store of Jacob Moses, No. 1304 Carson street, and was occasioned by the carelessness of some one who had left the gas lit in the store. Some of the most combustible goods. At one time it was feared that the whole establishment would be destroyed, but the firemen succeeded in quenching the flames. The loss is about $700.

AT LOFINK'S.

A Big Crowd but no Devotional Exercises

The announcement that an attack from the temperance crusaders would be opened up at Lofink's saloon on Troy Hill, drew to that locality yesterday afternoon a large concourse of male bipeds, who manifested a desire to witness the proceedings, or at least gave that as an excuse for their presence, and the saloon was loud for spirits. The on-lookers, and of a truth it may be said "in-goers" lounged around the locality for about an hour, but none of the expected forces put in an appearance, and by four o'clock the crowd began to disperse in numbers. Policemen were on hand to preserve order, but their services in that line at least, were not required, and the business at the saloon was not interrupted.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The Programme for this Week—The Prospects for the Campaign.

The interest in the prospective Woman's Crusade against the saloons, is still kept up, notwithstanding the seeming delay in commencing active operations. The trouble now seems to be that the women are debating whether the war can be carried on successfully in large cities, and there is a disposition not to enter the contest at all, unless the forces are in overwhelming force. The majority of the ladies in the movement, however, are sanguine that the Ohio movement can be made just as victorious in this section as it has proven in the towns of our neighboring State. There is a general desire, we believe, that have the campaign well mapped out, before commencing direct efforts, and for this purpose, the meetings during the present week will be held.

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CASES FOR THE CRIMINAL COURT.

The March Term to Begin To-day—The List to be Disposed of.

The March term of the Criminal Court will commence to-day. Judge Collier will preside this term. The following is the jail calendar of cases to be called up and disposed of during the term—ninety two cases in all.

Felonious Assault and Battery.—John Reese, Michael Curley, John Britt, Albert Gordon.

Larceny.—Thomas McDonough, Edward Gordon, Jennie Thompson *alias* Annie Johnson, Henry Ladepour, James Craven, James Harris, John Brunor, Emma Hickenbottom, Susan Berry, Annie Buckner, Richard Hays, Patrick Fenery, Edward Whalen, George Douglass, James Morgan, James Webster, John Patton, Benjamin Page, Patrick Macks, Louis Uetz, Charles Brooks, John McCabe, G. B. Hall, William Davids, Charles Smith, James Russell, A. G. Conner, W. H. Conner, James Stewart, William Robertson, John Wilson, Charles Powell, P. Daff, John Simmons, John Jones, W. H. Cooper, John Williams, Thomas Leonard, Robert Butler, James Myers, John Ragan, David Moore, Nicholas Fisher, Wendel Helmuth, Frank Vegle, Fred Reiffe.

Accessory After the Fact of Murder—Catharine Schuettler, John Schuettler.

Forgery et cl.—John Hughes, Thomas Walter, Daniel Gerhart.

Burglary—Jerry Cravener, James Stewart, William Robertson, John Wilson, Charles Powell, P. Daff.

Bigamy—Michael Renz, S. D. Faulkner.

Adultery—S. D. Faulkner, Thomas Walter.

Keeping Disorderly House—Peter Miller, Mrs. Eisley, Mary Waterman.

Keeping a Bawdy House—William Cock.

Riot—James Welsh.

Rescuing a Prisoner—Frank McCue, James Devine.

Larceny by Bailee—Benjamin Schupp.

Assault and Battery—John Nelson, James Preston, Morris Cain.

Surety of the Peace—John Nelson, John Sellman, James Myers.

Desertion—A. P. Robinson.

Fraud—Washington Kauffman.

Entering with Intent to Committ a Felony—John Kelly.

Arson—Wilson Stewart.

Mayhem—Samuel Fyles.

Perjury—John Shannon.

False Pretense—John Moser, James Reynolds.

THE CORONER'S LIST.

The Inquests Held During the Past Month.

Coroner McCallia held inquests during February, as follows:

Uriah Willet, hanged himself in a stable on the South Side; Joseph Skelding, came to his death by inhaling poisonous gases, at Moorhead's furnace, Fourteenth ward; John Faukowski, a native of Poland, suicided by arsenic in Allegheny; Thomas Gowen, came to his death by being struck by a freight train on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway; John Hemmigray, a peddler, killed by the cars at Sewickley, Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway; Sietzer Millerson, killed by the cars at Keeling's coal works, Twenty-seventh ward, South Side; Patrick Bell, about five years old, received fatal injuries by striking his head against a coal shed at Brown's upper works, Monongahela river; John Wells, came to his death in the second ward, Allegheny, of heart disease; Gerald M. Griffin, accidentally shot himself while playing with a revolver in his father's house, Sixth ward; Ann Jones, came to her death in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, from heart disease; John Vance, drowned near Lock No. 3, Forward township, Monongahela river; unknown man, found drowned in Chartiers creek, near Mansfield; Francis King, died at Park Brothers' steel works, Twelfth ward, of heart disease; unknown female child, found at rear of No. 108 Wylie avenue, died from an unknown cause; unknown man, found drowned in Neville township, verdict, accidental death.

The Surest! the Safest! the Most Convenient! the only Reliable Fire Kindler in the world. For sale at the grocery stores, Central Trading Co., 116 second avenue, sole manufacturers.

REGISTER'S REPORT.

The Business Before Register Gray During February.

Register Gray disposed of the following business during last month:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedents.	*Executors.*
John Donnell	Elizabeth Donnell.